6 Stabbed In Frisco Race Riot

Herald P. 2-A
Miami, Fla.
Sat. 9-22-56

SAN FRANCISCO—(UP)—Six white teen-agers received knife wounds Friday when what was described as a full-fledged race riot broke out during a high school football pageant.

Police said an estimated 10 Negro youths were involved in the melee with the six whites.

Most seriously injured was Wayne Reynolds, 17, a San Francisco City College student, who was stabbed in the lower chest and forearm.

Reynolds told police the fight began when a group of about 10 Negroes accosted him behind the press box section of Kezar Stadium, where the city's nine public high schools were holding their football pageant.

He said one of the Negroes said, "you must be the guy we're looking for," and that he and the rest of the group jumped Reynolds.

Every available policeman was sent to the stadium to augment the 23 stationed there when the pageant started.

None of the victims was in critical condition.

the building, estimated damage at $3,000. Tables were smashed, the band stand was pulled apart and railings were ripped off. Broken glass littered the floor

Rock 'n' Rollers Riot, 13 Are Hurt

Herald Tribune
New York
SAN JOSE, Calif., July 9 (AP) —A thrown beer bottle sparked a riot early yesterday among 2,500 youngsters on a jammed rock 'n' roll dance floor. 13

Before seventy-five police got control, thirteen persons were hurt badly enough to require treatment and nine others were under arrest. 7-10-56

Police Chief Ray Blackmore said it was "the wildest dance riot in the history of the city." Of the arrests, he added, "It's one of those things and you could have arrested seventy-five or 100. You grab the first ones you see."

Charles Silvia, manager of

7 'Deported' to Buffalo

Herald P. 11-A

Fines Slapped on 5 in Ontario Riots

Fri. 6-15-56

CRYSTAL BEACH, Ont. (CP)— A police magistrate imposed fines ranging from $200 to $350 on five Buffalo youths arrested during Memorial Day riots at Crystal Beach amusement park.

Miami, Fla.

Three were white and two Negro. Charges against two others who appeared for trial were dismissed. An eighth defendant failed to appear and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

43a

The seven tried Wednesday were ordered deported and were escorted by provincial police to the Peace Bridge, connecting Ft. Erie, Ont., and Buffalo.

An estimated 50 persons were injured during the Memorial Day disorders between white and Negro teenagers at the amusement park and later on an excursion steamer traveling between the resort and Buffalo.

Four of the youths arrested were white and four Negro. One of the white youths, Michael Guzzio, 21, free under $250 bail, failed to appear for trial.

The Whites fined on charges of creating a disturbance were Tony Pinto, 22, $350; Peter Giglia, 20, $250; and Leo di Giulio, 19, $300. They had pleaded innocent.

The Negroes were fined on charges of carrying concealed weapons. They are Reginald James, 18, $300; and James Carswell, 19, $200. They pleaded innocent to charges of creating a disturbance, which were dismissed.

James pleaded guilty to the charge of carrying a blackjack and three steak knives. Carswell pleaded innocent to the charge of carrying a concealed hunting knife.

43a 1956

D.C.

Negro Mob Stones Policeman In Washington Park Fracas

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 4-3-56

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP) A mob in Ft. DuPont Farm today threatened and stoned police attempting to deal with several children who had been throwing rocks at passing automobiles.

Ten cruisers responded to a police call for reinforcements and put a stop to the disorder. They arrested 17 persons.

Before the reinforcements arrived, the crowd surged about a mounted policeman, some with knives. The patrolman's horse was slashed on the neck and a knife was thrown at the rider. The thrown knife struck the saddle and glanced off harmlessly.

Police said there were about 2,500 persons in the park, and that about half engaged in the disorder. They said all were Negroes. They were mostly juveniles.

The trouble began when an unmarked police car stopped after rocks were thrown at it. The unmarked car had been sent through the park because of reports of stoning of other cars.

Several arriving cars of police were stoned. A window was knocked out of one cruiser.

The park is in the southeast section of Washington.

mostly juveniles.

The trouble began when an unmarked police car stopped after rocks had been thrown at it. The unmarked car had been sent through the park because of reports of stoning of other cars.

Several other police cars were stoned. A window was knocked out of one cruiser.

Fort Dupont Park is in the southeast section of Washington. A park police officer said similar trouble had broken out there last year.

MOB STONES POLICE IN WASHINGTON PARK

New York
Sun. 4-3-56

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—A mob in Fort Dupont Park today threatened and stoned police attempting to deal with several children who had been throwing rocks at passing automobiles.

Ten cruisers responded to a call for reinforocements and put a stop to the disorder. They arrested five adults and twelve juveniles. The crowd had gathered for earlier egg-rolling and picknicking.

Before the reinforcements arrived, the crowd surged about a mounted policeman, some with knives. The patrolman's horse was slashed on the neck and a knife was thrown at the rider. The thrown knife struck the saddle and clanged off harmlessly.

The police said there were about 5,000 persons in the park and that about half had engaged in the disorder. They were

RIOT AFTERMATH — Daytona Beach.—Armed National Guardsmen stand by as the first truckload of men, arrested when guardsmen broke up a mob, is searched at the Daytona Beach Armory. A mob took over the downtown area of the city after police tried to break up impromptu drag races by teen-agers.—AP Wirephoto.

46 Booked in Daytona After Drag Race Riot

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP).—Criminal charges were on file today against 46 persons in connection with a Saturday night riot that required action by the National Guard before order was restored.

Police said "drag race" fans formed the core of a mob of several thousand that sparked the riot. Many persons in the mob were from out of town.

The drag race enthusiasts were drawn to Daytona by drag tests held in connection with the two-week racing program sponsored by the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing.

Guardsmen were called out at 1 a.m. yesterday. They restored order in less than an hour.

The Guardsmen were called after milling thousands had defied police authority for nearly five hours, surging through a beach business section and doing extensive but minor damage to property.

Patrols Kept on Duty

After the mob was broken up and several persons arrested, extra police patrols were maintained through the area. The National Guard remained on the alert until 10 o'clock last night.

The riot started when police tried to break up impromptu teen-age races on a ramp to the ocean beach at about 8:30 p.m. Saturday.

The youngsters were reported holding the acceleration tests, where two or more cars line up side by side and at a signal drivers ram their accelerators to the floor, racing off with tires screaming.

While officers were talking to the youths, another police car arrived. Suddenly tires on the police car were slashed, windows of one were broken. Rocks began to fly.

Police reinforcements throwing tear gas bombs into the intersection only aroused the anger of the mob and swelled its size.

Police Capt. A. O. Folsom, jr., estimated it eventually numbered between 3,000 and 4,000, plus that many more spectators.

15 Persons Injured

He said about 15 persons were injured, including a policeman, who suffered an arm cut, and five firemen, who were peppered with rocks when they tried to disperse the mob with water hoses.

There were no serious injuries, but after order was restored two youths were seriously injured in an early morning race on the beach.

Maj. Gen. Mark Lance ordered the National Guard units here mobilized and at the sight of the guardsmen, with their carbines ready, the mob melted.

Capt. R. W. Roper, in command of the platoon of about 30 soldiers that brought order, said he fired one warning shot into the air and his men encountered no resistance.

City and county authorities, helpless against the mob before the National Guard mobilized, then began making arrests. Capt. Folsom said more than 85 persons were picked up, but only 46 of them were booked, mostly on a general charge of affray.

About 40 per cent were teen-agers and most of the others in their twenties, officials said. The 46 who face charges are scheduled for hearings before Justice of the Peace Thomas Koehler Wednesday.

vidual damage was caused by the 3,000 to 4,000 rioters.

Upward of 100 were taken in custody, but only 46 were charged. Most were booked on affray charges (disturbing the peace) and bonds set at $50. They are scheduled for a hearing Wednesday before Justice of the Peace Thomas Koehler.

Practically all are from out town and some are from out the state.

Chief Has A Lead On Who Set Off Riot In Florida

Daytona Beach, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP)—Chief of Police Roy Allen said today he thinks he has a lead on who set off the mob action that brought out the National Guard Saturday night.

But he said he doesn't want to reveal at this time the line his investigation was taking.

Widespread but minor indi-

Associated Press Wirephoto

RIOTERS DEFIED POLICE FOR FIVE HOURS UNTIL GUARD ARRIVED

Men in Truck Part of Overflow Taken to Daytona Beach Armory After Disorder

Daytona Mob Leaders Sought Among 46 Held

By MERCER BAILEY

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 26 (AP)—Authorities today were trying to determine the ringleaders of a rioting mob which defied police for about five hours and finally scurried for cover early this morning when armed National Guardsmen moved into the heart of this resort area.

Daytona Beach Police Capt. A. O. Folsom Jr. estimated the mob itself numbered between 3,000 and 4,000 with that many more spectators drawn to the scene by the disorder. "Drag race" enthusiasts formed the core of the mob, he said.

Drag races—two or more cars matched in an acceleration test—are a favorite with hot-rod auto fans. Drivers ram the accelerator to the floor board and "scratch off" with tires screaming.

Folsom said more than 85 persons were picked up but only 46 were held, most on a general charge of affray, and that police now are busy following down leads they hope will help them round up the ring leaders of the mob.

The sheriff's office at nearby Deland, Volusia County seat, said officers were questioning the arrestees in an effort to ferret out the leaders.

All persons arrested were taken to Deland but the sheriff's office said numerous others posted bond and were never actually locked up. An exact count of those posting bond was not available.

A spokesman at the jail said those held ran about "40 per cent teenagers" and that the majority of the others were in their 20s. He said they were "very quiet" in their cells.

No estimate of property damage was available immediately. Folsom said about 15 persons were injured, including one policeman who got a cut on an arm, and five firemen who were peppered with rocks when they tried to disperse the marauding mob with water. There were no serious injuries.

A group held a "drag race" on the beach about 1:30 a.m. after order had been restored. An accident sent three to the hospital, two reportedly with serious injuries.

They were identified as Cleve Powell, Jacksonville teen-ager in critical condition and believed to have a broken back; Bob Green, about 23, Chattanooga, Tenn., severe cut on one leg; and Joe Morton, Chattanooga teen-ager, in fair condition after surgery for a head injury.

Witnesses reported that Powell, driving a light truck attempted a U-turn after a race and was hit by a car in which the two Chattanooga boys were racing.

Police said the trouble started about 8:30 p.m. when officers stopped some young "drag race" enthusiasts from "scratching off" from the Main street intersection down an approach to the beach sands.

Youngsters who had been standing at the intersection cheering the rubber-burning antics apparently thought one of their group had been arrested but Police Chief Roy Allen said no arrest was made at that time. Cries of, "Bring him back, bring him back," greeted reinforcing police.

Then, Allen said, tires were slashed on two police cars and windows smashed on one. At various stages, police fired three tear gas shells into the mob but Allen said the rioters seemed to come back stronger than ever so those tactics were abandoned.

Allen adopted a "wait and see" policy and the mob appeared to be gradually breaking up into smaller groups and dispersing. Then two fire trucks pulled into the area and started breaking out hoses.

SLASH FIRE HOSES

That set the mob off again. They slashed the hoses and chased the firemen from the area with a shower of stones, bricks, and slabs of wood from shattered signs and benches. Numerous large firecrackers also were thrown as the firemen beat a hasty retreat, leaving hoses behind with water still running.

The mob broke out several plate glass windows in business establishments, damaged parked or passing autos, tore down signs and did extensive, but apparently minor, damage.

GUARDSMEN ARRIVE

The National Guard, under orders from the governor's office, moved in at 1 a.m. Just the sight of the guardsmen with their carbines at the ready sent the youngsters scurrying. Guard Capt. R. W. Roper, in command of the platoon of about 30 men, said he fired one warning shot into the air and that his men encountered no resistance. About 50 more guardsmen grouped at the armory but were not needed.

The crowd spotted two movie stars, Barton MacLane and James Craig, leaving a restaurant after having dinner with friends. A cry, "Let's stone them," brought a shower of missiles which sent the pair and their friends scurrying to safety in a motel.

"It was pretty rough for a while." MacLane declared. He said he reported the incident to the FBI in Washington, the Florida State Highway Patrol and the governor's office.

Neither MacLane nor Craig, who are in the area for a film, was injured.

The business - like guardsmen, supported by about 100 city police, state troopers and sheriff's deputies, quickly cleared the area and by 1:30 the situation was well in hand.

GUARD CLOSES AREA

Moving street by street, guardsmen closed everything in sight — bars, restaurants and other business establishments — in an approximately three - square - mile area.

Loiterers were loaded into trucks and hauled to jail. Folsom said most of those arrested were "teenage kids or boys in their early 20s and most of them are from out-of-town or out-of-state."

He said most were charged with disorderly conduct and drunkenness. He added that if the ringleaders, which he estimated numbered 15 or 20, are positively identified they will be charged with inciting a riot, a felony.

The drag race fans were drawn to Daytona by some drag tests held in connection with the two-week racing program sponsored by the National Assn. for Stock Car Auto Racing. NASCAR President Bill France said he rode through the rioters with a sound truck urging them to disperse.

Texans Vow Guns To Bar Negroes; Tennessee School Flares Up Anew

Constitution Fri. 8-31-56 p. 1 Atlanta Ga.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

An angry crowd threatened to use guns if necessary to maintain segregation at the Mansfield, Tex. High School Thursday while violence flared for the second day at the newly integrated Clinton High School in east Tennessee.

Sheriff Harlan Wright said about 250 persons milled about Mansfield High after the effigy of a Negro was found hanged from the school's flagpole.

The sheriff and four deputies went to the school to preserve order while town children registered for the fall term. No Negroes appeared but 12 from rural areas are scheduled to register Friday.

Wright said one member of the crowd demanded, "We want a yes or no answer. Are you gonna escort them in there with guns?"

The sheriff replied, "You can't take the law into your own hands."

"If you escort them in with guns, we are gonna have to get guns ourselves," one man told Wright. The sheriff said he would charge anyone found with a gun.

"You'd better clean out the jail, then. You're gonna have a lot of us down there," someone in the crowd shouted.

No incidents developed and by midafternoon only about 50 persons remained outside the school.

In Dallas, federal Dist. Judge Joe E. Estes confirmed his order for immediate integration of Mansfield High. An appeal is being sought, however.

At Clinton, Tenn., three white men were taken into custody during a brief melee in front of the school. Classes started Monday with 12 Negroes among the 800 pupils enrolled.

Apples and tomatoes were hurled at a passing Negro woman during the disturbance. The crowd of about 100 moved on to the nearby jail when the three were taken there. A jail window was broken before authorities restored order.

Some two hours after the disturbance a motorcade carrying much of the trouble at Clinton, was arrested on a writ of attachment issued by federal Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor. Kasper was jailed in default of $10,000 bail.

The judge issued the writ pending a hearing tomorrow on a contempt citation against Kasper for conducting an anti-integration rally, attended by some 800 persons last night before the courthouse at Clinton. Kasper, executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens' Council, spoke against enforcement of the integration order.

Meanwhile, in Knoxville, John Kasper, Washington, D.C., segregationist accused of stirring up

H. T. McIntosh

Constitution

The Entire Southland Suffers When Mob Violence Flares

Fri. 9-14-56 p. 4 Atlanta, Ga.

In the Albany Herald

Violence offers no possible solution of a troublesome problem with which the South is confronted. It is clear that the Southern states are not minded to bow submissively to a Supreme Court mandate calling for racial integration in schools and universities, public amusement places, busses, trolleys and railway coaches.

The high court's order is being resisted as a violation of the rights of sovereign states implicit in the Constitution. They believe that integration as the Supreme Court has ordered it is creating misunderstandings, strife, suspicion and discord and is equally bad for the two races living together in a region where they have a common interest of citizenship and a common heritage of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Courts cannot settle social problems or enforce rules and regulations for human relations where responsibilities are mutual.

"Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots?" wrote Jeremiah.

And can a court change the thinking of men or set aside their pride of race, whether their skins be white, black, brown, yellow or red?

The answer is obvious. Laws cannot make a people moral, any more than the combined ecclesiastical powers of the world can make them religious.

But that violence offers the solution of this problem, which is by no means confined to the South, is predicated on a wholly fallacious assumption. It is a confession of weakness and of inability to deal intelligently with a problem which calls for restraint, understanding and patience.

It settles nothing and renders more difficult the task of those who are seeking a rational adjustment.

One of the country's latest trouble spots is Clinton, Tenn. There have been others in Texas, Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia. Two cars containing Negroes from Ohio and Michigan were halted by a crowd demonstrating against the admission of a dozen Negro students to the Clinton High School.

The parties halted by the crowd had not the remotest connection with Clinton's school troubles, but they were subjected to indignities and delayed before being released and permitted to continue their journey.

Several hundred white persons allowed themselves to be lashed into a condition bordering on frenzy as screaming segregationists urged them to "quit talking and do something."

They ripped ornaments from cars, defied the town's nine law-enforcement officers and threw the community into a state of pathetic demoralization.

But these outbreaks have settled nothing, helped nobody, served no useful purpose. On the contrary, they have weakened the cause of sincere segregationists for they have ignored reason, moderation and orderly procedure within the law on which democratic government is founded.

Noise, the gnashing of teeth and violence do not hold the answers. There are other and better ways, and they must be found.

RACIAL TROUBLE SPOTS CONTINUE

Times-Picayune

Violence Still Threatens at Mansfield School

Wed. 9-5-56 p. 1

Other stories on segregation turmoil are on Page 32.

(The Associated Press)

A National Guard adjutant general Tuesday predicted an early end to racial strife over public school integration in Clinton, Tenn., but in Mansfield, Tex., the threat of violence maintained racial barriers despite a court order for the high school to integrate.

There were a few other potential trouble spots, too, as schools in the South began their fall terms. In many other cases integration of white and Negro students in the same classrooms proceeded without incident.

Clinton 'Well in Hand"

Tennessee Adjutant General Joe Henry said the situation is "well in hand" at Clinton, where nine of the 12 eligible Negroes attended Clinton High School under protection of National Guard bayonets and a federal court injunction.

Only 257 white children, along with the nine Negroes out of the enrollment of 806, attended classes at Clinton. There were no demonstrations but National Guardsmen, sent in Saturday night to quell anti-integration riots, remained on the alert.

Henry said orders banning mass meetings and public speaking would be continued. He said road blocks would be maintained to keep all but "persons with bona fide reasons" from entering Clinton.

Rule Against Outsiders

In Knoxville, federal Judge Robert L. Taylor issued an injunction forbidding Anderson County citizens or anyone who may come into the county from interfering with peaceful integration of the Clinton High School.

Eighty of the guardsmen in Clinton were hurried to nearby Oliver Springs Monday night to quell a riot stemming from reports that schools would be integrated. One member of the mob was wounded when two Negroes sprang from a car, opened fire and then fled. Two Negroes, identified as William Capshaw, 31, and L. D. Spraggins, 40, both of nearby Oak Ridge, were arrested on charges of felonious assault. In addition, 15 white members of the mob were arrested on breach of the peace charges.

Episcopal Minister

In Mansfield, a Texas Ranger rescued a young Episcopal priest from an angry pro-segregation crowd at the high school.

The Rev. C. W. Clark of Fort Worth, who sought to shame the crowd, was led away by the ranger when the crowd became loud and unruly in taunting the minister.

A federal court ordered 12 Negroes admitted to the high school which has an enrollment of 275 white students. Tuesday was the third day of demonstrations by a crowd which vowed to keep Negroes from registering.

Negroes Not Trying to Register

No Negroes have attempted to register, Supterintendent R. L. Huffman said any who sought to enter would be transferred to another district "for safety reasons."

Meanwhile, Foy Curry, Mansfield drive-in operator, read newsmen a statement, which he said was signed by the 12 Negroes and their parents. The statement he read said the Negroes had no intention of attending Mansfield High School this year.

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugh Black Tuesday turned down a petition of the Mansfield School Board to delay the integration order for one year.

A few signs of potential trouble cropped up elsewhere.

In Alvarado, 12 miles south of Mansfield, white high school students said they would form picket lines if Negroes attempted to attend. No Negroes appeared.

Parents of five Negroes did attempt to register in all-white schools in Fort Worth, 20 miles northwest of Mansfield. They were unsuccessful.

Parents and students gathered at the doors of schools in Pooleslast Hunter Jour. Mchmond, Va.

ville, Md., in protest against integration. Except for a few shouts there were no incidents as 15 Negroes entered under police escort.

Red Papers Play Up U. S. Race Riot Reports

N. Y. Herald Tribune News Service

MOSCOW, Sept. 6—Disorders in the South of the United States over the admission of Negro pupils to previously all-white public schools were played up with satisfaction by the Soviet press today.

The Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" found space on its lone foreign news page for three separate stories dealing with desegregation rioting in the South, and summed them up under the headline "Outrages of American Racists."

Pravda 9-7-56

A report by Tass, the Soviet new agency, attempted to portray President Eisenhower as avoiding his press conference a forthright stand on the segregation issue.

In a special article written here about the situation, "Pravda" noted that Federal courts in some Southern states have ordered Negroes admitted to local schools. "These partial and frequently timid concessions have caused an outbreak of fury among the rabid racists," it said.

The newspaper asserted that "mobs of racists" demonstrated in Clinton, Tenn., "Beat up Negroes who happened to pass through the city," and caused a situation requiring National Guard help to restore order.

"The racists have run utterly amok in the neighboring towns of Oliver Springs, also . . . they terrorized Negroes, made two explosions in Negro communities, etc.," the article said.

Law And Order Must Prevail In Meeting Racial Problems

Manifestations of acute racial tension in Tennessee and Texas emphasize anew the gravity and complexity of problems and conditions growing out of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation school decision.

These distressing developments, involving disorder and violence, impress again upon thoughtful citizens certain basic considerations.

The situation holds far-reaching perils. The possibilities of spreading tragedy are evident.

Defiance of law — violence — intimidation — riotous demonstrations — obviously intensify dangerous possibilities. Our peaceful way of life rests upon the rule of law. Without such a rule, there can be no assurance of liberty or safety for any of us.

Though opposition to the court's decision is deep, widespread and intense in the South, defiance of law and violence compound our troubles and offer no prospect of a constructive solution of our problems.

The great majority of Southerners opposed to desegregation, we believe, is also opposed to defiance of law and disorder. They want to try to find peaceful and lawful ways of maintaining separate schools. In Alabama steps to that end have been taken by legislative act and constitutional amendment.

Those who would resort to lawlessness and violence are a minority and must not be permitted to control the situation.

The deep intensity and wide sway of feeling and convictions against compulsory integration are, however, being underscored. That gives fresh stress to the urgent need of wisdom, discretion and careful judgment in any action looking toward application of the decision. Law must rely fundamentally, of course, on community support. Where community sentiment clearly is strong against any particular law, the problems of application are bound to be very difficult.

The vast majority of our people, white and colored, in the South and in other regions, favors, we are confident, orderly, lawful processes in dealing with these perilous complexities. That way lies hope. That way serves the peace and welfare of all our people.

In violence and lawlessness lies limitless danger.

In spirit and action, the majority favoring lawful and orderly procedure, whatever their attitude toward the school decision, should make their influence felt—and effective. Otherwise, our problems and perils will be aggravated and multiplied.

Indirectly Places 'Blame' For Disorders On Parents

Weekly Pi. New Orleans, La.
Sat. 9-22-56

By Alice A. Dunnigan

Washington-(ANP)-President Eisenhower said Tuesday that he deplored violence because it sets us back years. This statement was made at his weekly news conference in reference to the racial troubles arising in the south over school integration.

43a

He placed the blame for this disorder indirectly upon the parents, the state officials and the District courts. He reiterated his previous contention that the Federal Government has no right to interfere unless asked to intercede by local authority.

The President implied that parents were partially responsible for the present protest by his statement that youngsters taking part in this violence are not being counseled properly at home.

He stated also that he hoped the states would exercise their responsibility and authority in carrying out police functions to preserve law and order and to make certain that no one is injured.

As a concurrent responsibility, he continued, the states ought to see that the orders of the District courts are carried out. When this does not happen, there is a failure somewhere, he said.

The discussion of school integration came up in the President's press conference again when a reporter asked if the Federal Government did not have the responsibility of moving into the Texarkana situation. There Texas Rangers refused to allow two Negro students to enter the school where they had registered.

If Federal authority cannot move in on an incident of this kind, the reporter said, please give us an idea of the formula which would permit government intervention.

The President explained that if the district court issues an order about the entry of Negro students in a school and this order is violated, it is up to the court to decide whether it believes someone is in contempt of court.

The President was reminded by another reporter of his previous statement that changing of traditions and the hearts of men will unfortunately take a long time. If this is true, he asked could not the solution of the present disorders in the south over the segregation problem be solved by restraining citizens from expressing their prejudices in public actions when such actions are in violation of the law?

Weekly Pi 9-22-56

Here again the President snapped that the local courts must determine whether there is someone in contempt. And he added that he knew no way that those things could be determined from this (White House) distance. He assured reporters, however, that the Attorney General would assist in every possible way when called upon properly by the courts.

In a previous press conference, the President had been asked if the Governor of Texas was not in violation of the law when he refused to carry out a court order to enroll Negro pupils in the schools. The Governor was quoted as saying that he would assume the responsibility and the government could cite him for contempt.

At that time, Eisenhower refused to comment on the grounds that he had not seen the court order, and was not familiar with the Governor's statement.

Since last week the President stated that he had seen the desegregation order issued by the Federal Judge in Texas. The Attorney General received a copy of it, said Eisenhower, and showed it to him. Mr. Brownell commented on the end of the order that the Federal government is only responsible when the courts decided that someone is in contempt. When this decision is made the local court should call upon the Federal Government to assist in presenting the case.

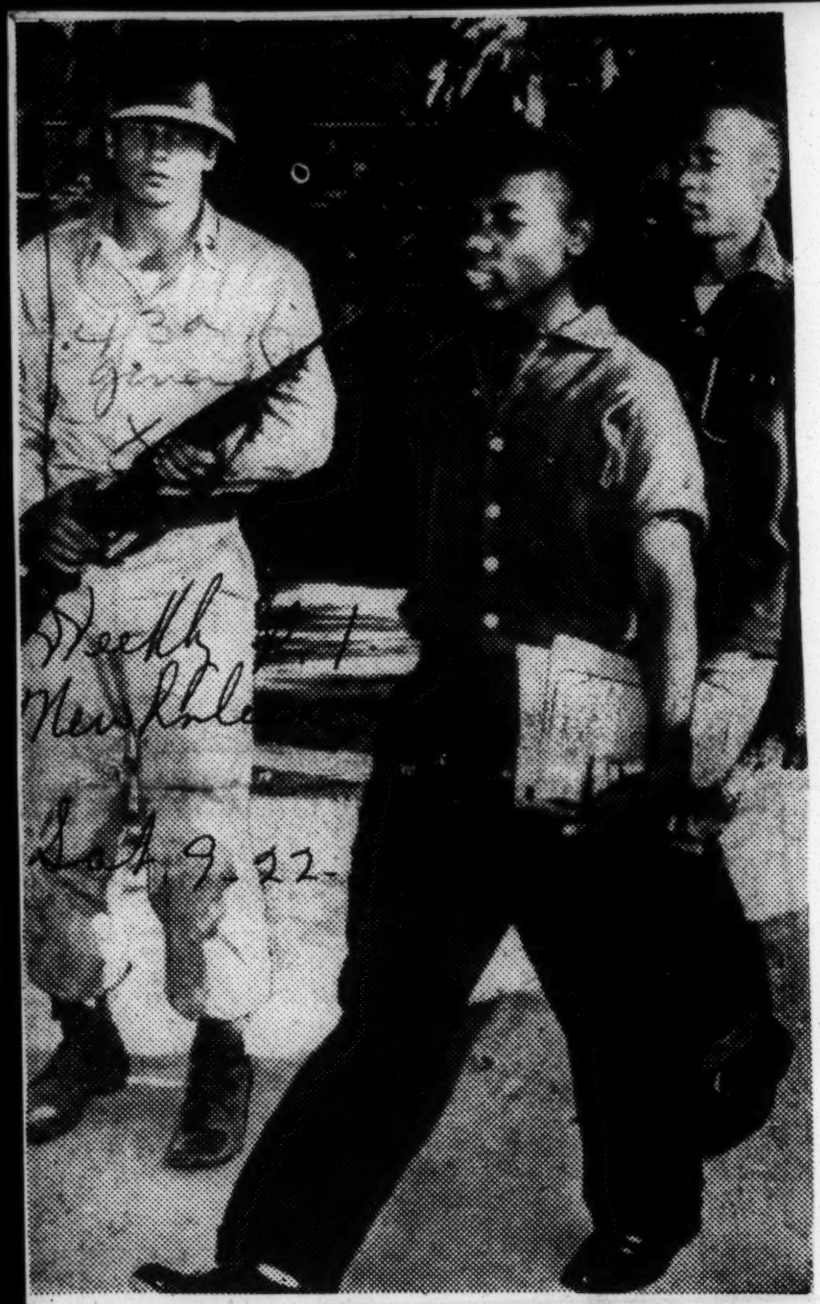
In reply to still another reporter's question regarding the power of the U. S. Marshal to enforce a court order, the President stated:

A federal judge is a federal officer in the judiciary branch.

Weekly Pi New Orleans, La. 43a

Sat. 9-22-56

ANGER IN STURGIS -- Members of the Kentucky National Guard hold back an unruly crowd which gathered in front of Sturgis High School opening day, and attempted to intimidate the seven Negro students who chose to attend the school under the Supreme Court ruling against segregation. Despite the threats and obscene remarks, the Negro students entered the school and remained to take their classes. (Newspress Photo.)



THE VICTORS -- Under the watchful eye of the National Guard, two Negro students calmly leave the Sturgis High School in Kentucky, unhampered by a crowd of over 500 persons who milled around the building. A total of seven Negro students are now attending the school, desegregated by the Supreme Court's ruling. (Newspress Photo.)

Mob Action Against Integration Gives Way to Boycott Methods

ATLANTA, Sept. 12—Mob violence which has developed in areas in Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas, where the mixing of white and Negro children in public schools has been attempted, today in a number of towns gave way to the boycotting of the integrated schools by many white children. Many of the schools reported more than 95 percent of the white pupils absenting themselves.

However, in several key towns where the color ban has been let down by school authorities mob violence is still much in evidence.

In Clay, Kentucky, where national guardsmen have been on duty to keep down damaging violence since the mixing of the students was undertaken at the opening of the fall session, a Negro mother who accompanied her two children to school yesterday was jeered by angry whites who surrounded the entrance to the school. Troops, however, prevented the protestants from harming the woman and her children who were practically in the classroom alone as only a handful of white children came to school.

But at Clinton and Sturgis, Tenn., where there were ugly demonstrations when the classes were mixed last week, calm prevailed today and class room work went on without incident.

At Texarkana, Texas, where the junior high school was ordered integrated, white citizens showed their opposition to race mixing in the schools by calling on the school authorities to keep the school separated. A rock fight broke out between white and Negro students and a cross was burned on the campus of the Negro high school.

A boycott against integrated schools was started in Mercer County, W. Va., but it petered out after a few days and now the school attendance is practically normal.

School riots make news in Red paper

MOSCOW — The outbreak of mob violence and racial tensions last week in Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas received more than a reasonable amount of space in the Soviet press.

"Pravda," the official Communist Party newspaper, carried three stories telling of the rioting and other disorders caused by the desegregation of formerly all white schools.

The paper touched on the incidents, although giving a somewhat distorted picture, which occurred in Clinton, Tenn., Oliver Springs, Ark., and Mansfield, Texas.

President Eisenhower, according to Tass news agency, avoided a forthright stand on segregation issues at his press conference, adding, he expressed regret of the racial flairs.

Ga. Cop Scoffs At Race Riots

The police chief of Atlanta, said, last week at the International Association of Police Chiefs in the Conrad Hilton hotel here, that he believes his town could integrate schools without outbursts like those in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Chief Herbert T. Jenkins, 49, based his opinion on the training in his department, the outlook of the Atlantans, and the difference between big towns and small towns in the South.

However, he hasn't had to cope with school integration and doesn't expect to soon.

MORE SOLDIERS GO TO KENTUCKY SCHOOL REGIONS

Showdown Nears at Sturgis and Clay; Emergency Proclaimed at Clinton, Tenn.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Militiamen began massing for a showdown at one Southern school integration trouble spot Saturday while steps were taken to set up an emergency civilian enforcement unit at another.

Three more units of National Guardsmen moved into Sturgis and nearby Camp Breckenridge in the troubled east Kentucky hill country. Don Sturgill, acting commissioner of public safety, said hundreds of extra soldiers will be on hand Monday for a showdown at the mining towns of Sturgis and Clay, only 11 miles apart.

Emergency Declared.

At Clinton, Tenn., where guardsmen's bayonets were first used to allow school integration, Sheriff Glad Woodward declared a state of emergency and prepared for departure of the militia. He began recruiting a civilian force of nearly 200 officers, mainly deputies and auxiliary policemen, to take over when the soldiers leave, probably early next week.

At Houston, Tex., the racial issue was given a left-handed twist when President Samuel Nabrit said several white students have enrolled at the Negro Texas Southern University. Dr. Nabrit did not recall the exact number. He said one withdrew after signing up.

The twin-town Kentucky area of Sturgis and Clay was the most violent as one of Dixies' most hectic weeks in the integration dispute ended.

Since Tuesday, turbulent crowds have demonstrated around the Sturgis High School against the enrollment of nine Negro students, whom guardsmen with drawn bayonets escorted to classes Thursday. The mob pressure kept the Negro children away Friday and everybody began to get ready for Monday's climax.

Conditions were just as disturbed at Clay, a community of 1,200 with 37 Negro families in the outskirts. When one Negro family said it would enroll two young children in the all-white school, white mobs Friday blocked the street to the hilltop school, turned back a carload of Negroes and drove newsmen out of town for a time.

There were no guardsmen at Clay during the weekend but Sturgill said there will be Monday.

At nearby Sturgis, two FBI agents began investigating possible violations of civil liberties, State Adj. Gen. J.B. Williams said.

Elsewhere on the integration-segregation battleground, activity simmered generally to a milder stage.

School officials in Matoaka, W. Va., threatened to enforce the state's compulsory attendance law if parents of white children continue their boycott of integrated classes. Friday only 100 pupils were present at Matoaka High High School out of an enrollment of more than 600. In one elementary school, only 113 of the 337 enrollment were present and attendance at a combined elementary and junior high school was 67 pupils out of 243 enrolled.

Integrated Schools.

The Southern School News, published monthly in Nashville, Tenn., by a group of Southern editors and educators, said Saturday that approximately 300,000 Negro students will attend integrated schools in nine Southern and Border states and the District of Columbia this year. It added that while 723 districts will be integrated, approximately 2,400,000 Negroes will remain in segregated schools.

Another Arkansas system, Pine Bluff, the major city of the state's southeastern section, announced plans for beginning integration in 1958. The city, with a population of approximately 37,000, about half of which is Negro, will begin with the first grade and continue each year until all 12 grades are integrated.

Another incident occurred in Texarkana, this time on the Arkansas side of the border city. A cross was burned early Saturday at the funeral home of John Jay Jones, an active member of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Friday, a crowd prevented three Negroes from taking entrance examinations at the Texarkana Junior College. Wednesday two Negro girls passed aptitude tests and became eligible to enter the college.

In Kentucky, the county in which Abraham Lincoln was born has integrated two of its three schools. Supt. Ova A. Haney said the Larue County Board of Education decided to keep Hodgenvilles' Negro elementary school open after Negro patrons requested it.

Mob Violence Hurts The U. S.

Journal & Guide

UNDER the caption "These Tanks Hurt the United States," our esteemed afternoon neighbor, The *Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch and Star*, said, in reference to the unfortunate Clinton (Tenn.) and Sturgis (Ky.) school opening episodes:

Sat. 9-22-56

The presence of the tanks and the grim photographs of them have provided the Communists with a rare opportunity for a damaging distortion of the truth. . . . It would be bad enough if the tanks were actually needed to maintain order if the troubled southern communities, but that is not the case.

Norfolk, Va.

The tanks and troops were needed. They were sent to Clinton and Sturgis by the governors of Tennessee and Kentucky respectively, after local law enforcement authorities asked for them.

They had found themselves unable to restrain or dissolve the mobs. Had not the National Guard been ordered to restore order a number of people would have been killed. GOVERNOR CLEMENT told the Governors' Conference at White Sulphur Springs: "If I had waited 30 minutes more, some of our citizens would have been lying dead in the streets. That's how close it was."

As matters turned out none were killed or injured.

In Louisville, (Ky.) a city of 400,000 population, the schools opened Monday on an integrated basis, minus troops, tanks, or police. The difference: Louisville leadership.

The same could have happened in Clinton and Sturgis, both of which are small towns, if the organized vigilantes—White Citizens Councils—with headquarters in Washington, (D. C.) and Birmingham (Ala.), had not deliberately incited the people in the small towns to mob violence by dispatching their rabble-rousing spellbinders to these points.

* * *

The tanks and troops in Clinton and Sturgis did not symbolize the protection of a mere handful of American citizens in these localities, but the protection of 17,000,000 in the United States. They represented law and orderly government as against mob rule and anarchy. We are happy that the States acted so promptly.

We hope our good neighbor, *The Ledger-Dispatch*, is under no illusions that the Communists don't know why it was necessary to send the troops and their tanks and other apparatus to these centers of mob violence.

The presence of the tanks was not the first news the Communists had received. They had read U. S. newspaper editorials urging Americans to defy the Supreme Court of the United States. They had read SENATOR EASTLAND'S speech on the floor of the United States Senate denouncing the Court and putting the nation on notice that the South would ignore it. They had read the Southern Manifestos, and also SENATOR HARRY BYRD'S appeal for "massive resistance" to the decisions of the Court. They had heard about Virginia's interposition. They had heard over radio and television, and had read in the newspapers dozens of speeches by southern governors and members of Congress declaring their relentless opposition to any and all civil rights for the 17,000,000 Negroes in the United States.

* * *

The presence of the tanks at Clinton and Sturgis probably disappointed the Communists, who had been led to believe that anything could happen to minorities in the United States, with the approval of government—especially State government. We are glad things did not turn out as the Communists wanted them to turn out.

We are glad, however that Clinton is in Tennessee and that Sturgis is in Kentucky. We are glad that these towns are not in Virginia. That difference in geography could have made a vast difference in the outcome, considering the present political climate in Virginia, and the difference between GOVERNORS CLEMENT and CHANDLER and our own intransigent chief executive. We hope there will be no trouble here. All Virginia cities are not as stable as Charlottesville, where MR. KASPER and MR. CARTER tried to do the same thing they did at Clinton.

What Eisenhower said about riots

Afro-American P. 5

Sat. 9-22-56

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The text of the questions and answers on recent outbreaks of violence in the South over court-ordered desegregation of public schools follows:

Edward P. Morgan, ABC:

Q. Mr. President, I believe you said, sir; last week you had not been completely briefed on some aspects of state-Federal responsibility in the segregation disputes.

One of the most recent incidents occurred yesterday (Sept. 10) and, according to the dispatches, Rangers in the town of Texarkana (Tex.) did not allow two colored students into the school in which they had registered.

Would you consider that an incident in which the Federal Government had a responsibility and, if not, can you give us an idea of what the formula is that would have to be followed for the government to intervene?

A. Well, briefly, here is—and this may be an oversimplification; a Federal District Court issues an order, let's say, about the entry of colored students into a certain school. Due to circumstances of the kind, violence of the kind you describe, they may—they cannot enter.

* *

NOW THAT court must decide whether it believes it — someone is in contempt of that court, And at that point I think it is customary for the court to call in the Justice Department to assist in bringing the evidence and thrashing the case out.

And then, that having been done, if anyone is in contempt, I assume that it is the job of the United States marshal to serve the warrants and take the men, the offenders, to jail or to pay their fines or whatever happens.

Now no one can deplore violence in this thing more than I do. I think that violence sets us back, well—years. I think the youngsters that are indulging in violence are not being counseled properly at home.

The states, I would hope, would exercise, first of all, their responsibility and authority in carrying out police functions to preserve law and order and to make certain that no one is injured; and, secondly, they ought, as a concurrent responsibility, to see and to help to see that the orders of a district court are carried out.

And I think when that does not happen there is a failure somewhere. And it contrasts very badly with what happened in Louisville.

* * *

I READ about this man (Dr. Omer) Carmichael, who is the superintendent of schools there, who, I understand, campaigned for two years in an educational program before, this fall, they integrated the schools, and he had, so far at last, not the slightest trouble.

I think Dr. Carmichael must be a very wise man. I hope to meet him, and I hope to get some advice from him as to exactly how he did it, because he pursued the policy that I believe will finally bring success in this.

Louis Lautier, NNPA:

Q. Mr. President, I have been requested to ask this question:

If, as you say, changing of traditions and the hearts of men will unfortunately take a long time, is not the solution of the present disorders in many parts of the South over segregation this, namely, that citizens must be restrained from expressing their prejudices in public actions when such public acts are in violation of law?

A. Well, as I say again, this is—the local court must determine whether there is someone in contempt of that court. And I know of no way from this distance that those things can be determined.

But when the courts do call properly upon the attorney general, I am sure he will assist in every possible way.

Kay Ray, Houston Chronicle:

Q. Mr. President, have you seen the school desegregtion order issued by

President Eisenhower. I can't hear you quite.

Q. Have you seen the school desegregation order issued by the Federal judge in Texas that you mentioned last week and, if so, do you have any comment?

A. Yes, I saw it. The attorney general showed it to me and then made the comment on the end of it that I made a little while ago in response to what was the Federal Government's responsibility, which was, if the court decided that someone is in contempt, then they would call in the Federal Government to assist in the presentation of the case.

Martin S. Hayden, Detroit News:

Q. Mr. President, in your simplified explanation of the way in which the Federal Government would get into this school matter, you ended with the U.S. marshal getting an order to enforce the court's order.

Do I understand, sir, that at that point it becomes the responsibility of the Federal Government to see that he has the power to do that?

A. Well, the Federal judge, of course, is a Federal officer in the Judiciary branch. Now, I assume that if that marshal is not able to carry it out by himself, he has got the right to deputize any number of deputy marshals to help him carry it out. I really don't know what the next step is.

I do know this: In a place of general disorder, the Federal Government is not allowed to go into any state unless called upon by the governor, who must show that the governor is unable with the means at his disposal to preserve order.

* * *

I BELIEVE it is called a possee comitatus act—and I am now going back to my staff school of 1925—of 1882, and that is the thing that keeps the Federal Government from just going around where it pleases to carry out police duties.

However, when the Federal court gets into the thing, you have got a judicial thing or I mean, a legal thing, that I have gone as far as I know the answer.

Nation's Press Eyes Integration Riots

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sept. 9-15-56

P. 3

BALTIMORE

Here are editorial comments from some of the nation's leading dailies on the rash of riots that erupted in the South last week over enforcement of the Supreme Court's public school desegregation decree.

THE NEW YORK POST:—Two small towns have momentarily become the great battlegrounds of the school desegregation conflict.

There are notable variations in the communiques from Clinton, Tenn., and Mansfield, Texas. But the central issue confronting both communities is identical.

It is whether mob violence can overthrow the rule of law. If that can happen in either place, the mob will strike somewhere else tomorrow.

It is time to say bluntly . . that the moral crisis created for America by the hooliganism of the white supremacy gangs is no less profound than the challenge that the Nazi street rioters offered to Germany in the early 1930s.

There as here the goon squads set themselves above the law. There as here they terrorized local officials and converted random violence into national upheaval.

There as here they rallied the frustrated, the sick and the depraved to their own version of "Aryan supremacy" and incited small children to torment those allegedly born inferior to themselves.

There as here men of good will had to decide whether to resist or retreat and too many fled or stood passively silent, trusting that the storm would blow over. And through it all an elderly general presided benignly over the doom of the German republic.

Only one man can speak authoritatively for the country in this crisis.

He is the President and commander in chief. Yet, as the battles exploded last week, all he could offer at his press conference was a series of homely platitudes deploring "emotionalism" in race relations.

Ironically, the men who have emerged with most distinction so far, and we pray they will hold their course, are Tennessee's Governor Clement and the local officials of Clinton.

(N.Y.) HERALD TRIBUNE—From first glance at the week's headlines from such isolated communities as Clinton, Tenn., Mansfield, Texas, and Sturgis, Ky., it would appear that there is widespread and determined resistance to the Supreme Court's 1954 ruling.

This opposition is unmistakable, although it should be remembered that in each case state authorities .... have promptly) insisted upon the preservation of law and order. This is, of course, as it should be.

But what needs to be kept in mind is that the picture is not one of opposition everywhere.

True enough, there is no official disposition for compliance on any level in at least four states — Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

Yet, in every other state where segregation was law until the Supreme Court said otherwise, it is a fact that some acquiescence has been given.

WASHINGTON POST—".... We wonder whether Mr. Eisenhower has used the great prestige of his office and his own broad personal popularity to maximum advantage in promoting smooth transition to desegregated schools in the South.

Obviously, the administration cannot and should not intervene in every instance of tension or evasion of the law—though the flat statement by Governor Shivers of Texas that he is defying the Federal Government may warrant some attention by the Department of Justice.

But Mr. Eisenhower has recognized his own responsibility under the Constitution to do his "very best" to insure that the Supreme Court's decision is carried out.

There is a role for leadership beyond conciliatory statements of the sort he already has made in promoting compliance with the law of the land.

NEWARK EVENING NEWS—It is difficult here in New Jersey to understand the rancor and the antagonisms that flare into violence in southern communities.

Schools throughout New Jersey began opening today (Sept. 5) and will continue to assemble their classes during the next two weeks.

In many of them, colored and white pupils will take their places side by side without untoward incident. Here school integration is a settled fact.

The Democratic (convention) platform, as a concession to southern sentiment, refrained from giving all-out support to the Supreme Court decision on school integration as the law of the land.

The Republicans approved the decision, but their plank was not a strong one. Can the candidates avoid expressing themselves more forcefully than the platforms?

ELIZABETH (N.J.) JOURNAL—The extremists who have taken to firearms and mass attack ... are determined that their communities may not even test the operation of integration in the schools.

Aside from the injection of lawlessness, this attitude is unfair.

By these displays of mob mood they are imperiling the course of the legal movements elsewhere to undo or retard the influx of the hated integration.

The Supreme Court case demanded much of southern patience and tact in a decision against which several states have found a way to attack. Victory for them is speculative, indeed dubious, but they will have had the opportunity to employ their last weapon in due time.

* * *

RICHMOND (Va.) LEADER—Those who have sown the wind shall reap the whirlwind. It would be an act of dishonesty to pretend that once Mansfield is quiet and the tanks have left Clinton, all will be sunshine again.

Deplorable as these events are in Texas and Tennessee, they are as nothing compared to the evil that provoked them. The lawlessness in Clinton in September, 1956 is the direct consequence of deeper lawlessness in the Supreme Court in May, 1954.

A mob in Tennessee has bloodied a few noses. The court (U. S. Supreme Court) in Washington undertook to seize and pervert the fundamental law of 48 states and 165 million people.

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gun of Federal district court desegregation orders, Charlottesville was ordered to desegregate its schools by the start of the fall term.

P. 3

However, the order was later stayed when the defendants appealed to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Charlottesville Council condemns Stanley school plan

Afro-American Baltimore Md. Sept 9-15-56

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—The Charlottesville City Council adopted unanimously last week a resolution opposing Governor Stanley's fund withholding plan and supported the enactment of a pupil assignment plan to minimize desegregation in public schools.

One of two Virginia communities directly under the

Judge gets tough with agitators

Afro-American Baltimore Sat. 9-8-56

(Special to the AFRO)

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The stern warning to trouble-makers contained in the sentencing of a segregationist to a year in Federal prison, quelled a four-day outbreak of violence in two Southern towns Friday.

P. 1

The tension was the aftermath of Federal court orders integrating public schools in Clinton, Tenn., and Mansfield, Texas.

The year's term was given John Kasper, 26, of Washington, who had made it his business to interfere with the orderly desegregation of the Clinton High School.

* * *

KASPER, WHO says he is secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council, was found guilty of contempt by U.S. Judge Robert L. Taylor, after a day-long trial.

Judge Taylor, who had issued the original desegregation order last January 4, had handed down an emergency restraining order at the request of the Clinton school board, August 28.

The order forbad all persons from engaging in acts, words or demonstrations inciting racial tension around the vicinity of the newly-integrated school.

Kasper, who had ignored the order, was seized by U.S. marshals as he addressed a pro-segregation rally in front of the Anderson (Tenn.) County courthouse on Aug. 29.

* * *

THE WASHINGTON segregationist was still in jail here over the Labor Day weekend, after Judge Taylor questioned whether he is entitled to bail on appeal from a contempt proceeding.

The U.S. jurist will also decide whether or not to make his restraining order permanent and make it applicable to any other person who attempts to interfere with integration at the Clinton school.

Representing Kasper, J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington, argued that his client was not in contempt because the Federal court lacked jurisdiction.

The integration issue, said Simmons, is subject only to the police power of the states.

Afro-American

JUDGE TAYLOR summarily rejected this argument, ruling that jurisdiction was not at issue.

P. 2

"The question," the jurist said, "is whether an order of this court has been violated."

Judge Taylor also made it clear to the courtroom crowded with Kasper's segregationist friends, that his order applied to everyone in the East Tennessee area.

Admitting that he had no power to keep people from holding rallies, Judge Taylor did make it clear that whoever attended those meetings did so "at their own risks."

* * *

NEVERTHELESS, FRIDAY night about 1,000 gathered in front of the courthouse in Clinton to hear Asa Carter, head of the North Alabama White Citizens Council, with which Kasper's group is affiliated.

Carter arrived in Clinton a few hours after Kasper had been seized by Federal authorities, and proceeded to harangue against the Supreme Court, the NAACP and other things, but was careful to make no mention of Judge Taylor's action.

Stirred up by Carter, about 500 of his listeners attacked the cars of two colored tourists who were passing through the city. No one was injured.

REFERRING TO Kasper's arrival in Clinton, Sheriff Joe Owen said:

"Everything had been quiet until he arrived. Now we've got

a pretty ugly situation on our hands."

D. J. Brittain, principal of Clinton High School, asserted: "Kasper kept telling me 'I'm for peace.' Yet the things he was saying here were inciting the people."

Rejecting Kasper's ultimatum that he resign, Brittain was given the support of a 614-to vote of the school's student body.

The 12 new colored students voted with their schoolmates in this traditionally tranquil community.

* * *

JOE VIOLET, assistant manager of the hotel where Kasper had registered earlier in the week, said: "I most resented his coming in. I really don't think we'd have any trouble if he hadn't appeared."

Herbert Allen, 40, father of a 14-year-old girl, one of the 12 new colored students, said:

"Those instigating the scenes at Clinton High are wrong in their way of thinking.

"We are down there because the Supreme Court has said that's where our children are going to school.

"I'm not sending Jo Ann (his daughter) to school to marry white boys. We want her to get an education."

* * *

THE PEOPLE have made up their minds, added Sheriff Owen, that the school has to be integrated.

"After all, the law's the law, and there isn't much we can do about it. Colored children have to go to school and that's that," he added.

Previously, colored children were compelled to commute 21 miles to Knoxville to attend school.

* * *

THEN FOUR years ago, their parents filed suit asking the right to attend the school nearest their homes. That was Clinton High School, since the community had no colored schools.

Clinton was the first state-supported public school in Tennessee to become integrated.

The schools at nearby Oak Ridge, Tenn., have been operating on a mixed basis for a year. They are under the control of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Colored residents expressed confidence that with the jailing of Kasper, there would be no further trouble at the school.

* * *

GOVERNOR CLEMENT has alerted a unit of the Tennessee National Guard, a short distance away, to be ready in case any more demonstrations develop.

Action of school authorities at Mansfield formed a strange contrast to those at Clinton.

While the 12 colored students were welcomed and given protection at Clinton, the 15 who were scheduled to enter the Mansfield school had not made an appearance by the Labor Day weekend.

A mob of about 400 idlers, led by Owen Metcalf, a laborer, milled about the school Thursday and Friday, to prevent the registration of the handful of colored pupils.

* * *

THAT THEY had the support of school officials and the police department soon became evident.

A police radio car cruised by and handed out cigars to members of the mob, which had set up roadblocks against the arrival of the colored parents with their children.

And School Superintendent R. L. Huffman told the mob:

"Now you guys know I'm with you, but I've got this mandate hanging over my head." He then reminded the mob of two back doors to the school which they had left unguarded.

"Now I'm not telling you what to do, but I'm just telling you about those doors," he said.

GOVERNOR SHIVERS, although he reluctantly sent the Texas Rangers to the troubled area, also let it be known that he sided with the segregationists.

He suggested that the Mansfield school board "transfer out of the district, any scholastics, white or colored, whose attendance or attempts to attend Mansfield High School would reasonably be calculated to incite violence.

"These transfers should be for the general welfare, to preserve peace and orderly conduct, and not for any other reason.

"This action would be in line with the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the Lucy case in Alabama," he said.

* * *

THE REFERENCE was to Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster, now a resident of Texas, who was expelled from the University of Alabama after a mob had chased her off the campus last February.

"Personally," the governor said, "I hope the U.S. Supreme Court will be given an opportunity to view the effect of its desegregation on a typical law-abiding Texas community.

"Should the resulting actions on the part of the Mansfield school authorities be construed as contempt of the Federal courts, I respectfully suggest that the charge should be laid against the Governor and not the local people."

* * *

SUMMONING OF the Rangers followed the roughing up of an assisant district attorney, Grady Haight, by the mob, who accused him of "looking around so he would know whom to prosecute."

The Texas integration order was issued by U.S. Judge Joe E. Estes of Dallas, who Thursday rejected the school board's appeal for a stay.

A second appeal by the board to the 5th U.S. Court of Appeals at Houston was also turned down on Friday.

* * *

THE 15 COLORED pupils affected have been forced to ride 20 miles a day to Fort Worth, located 10 miles south of Mansfield. Most of them reside in rural areas outside the city limits.

Sheriff Harlan Wright told the AFRO Saturday that everything was quiet in the community and blamed an invasion of outside agitators for most of the trouble.

He did not name these persons, but it was evident that he had reference to members of the White Citizens Council.

An appeal to Governor Shivers for additional police help was made by L. Clifford Davis, Fort Worth NAACP lawyer.

He wired the governor: "The sheriff of this county has been diligent but he advised me that his force is inadequate to control a mob of such proportions."

* * *

THE TEXAS Rangers arrived with orders from the governor, which have been interpreted as calling for the arrest of not only mob members, but of any colored pupils who try to enter the Mansfield school.

They were told to "arrest anyone, white or colored, whose actions are such as to represent a threat to the peace at Mansfield."

Governor Shivers has repeatedly let it be known that he thinks any kind of integration is a "threat to peace."

* * *

ATTORNEY DAVIS was being urged at week's end to appeal to Federal Judge Estes for a restraining order similar to the one issued by Judge Taylor in Knoxville.

Under such an order, any person who interfered with the orderly desegregation process, could be jailed for contempt.

43a 1956

Crowd Cries to March On Clinton as Threats Bar Negroes in 2 States

Constitution P.1

Atlanta, Ga.

Would Grab Those Held In Shooting

Wed. 9-5-56

By the Associated Press

New racial disorders flared in Oliver Springs near strife-torn Clinton, Tenn., Tuesday night, while threats of mob violence prevented enrollment of Negro pupils in high schools at Mansfield, Tex., and Sturgis, Ky.

Fred Giles, night police chief at Oliver Springs, 12 miles west of Clinton, reported to National Guard headquarters at Clinton that a crowd of about 250 was being exhorted to march on Clinton.

Herald

He said the purpose was to "get those Negroes" who were arrested Tuesday in the wounding of a white man during rioting which guardsmen broke up in Oliver Springs Monday night. Officers said, however, that the two Negroes were not being held in Clinton.

DROP ENROLLING PLAN

At Mansfield, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Tuesday night that efforts to enroll 12 Negro pupils in the high school have been abandoned for the present.

"We could not take them in there while that mob was standing there to do violence," said Atty. L. Clifford Davis. For three school days crowds have maintained racial barriers despite a court order for the high school to integrate.

The incident at Sturgis, about 170 miles west of Louisville, occurred Tuesday morning. A milling crowd of about 500 white persons prevented nine Negro students from attending classes at the previously all-white Sturgis High School.

"PEACEFUL"

Carlos Oakley, superintendent of Union County schools, called the demonstration "peaceful." One Negro student, however, told newsmen that a white man ripped his shirt and said "If you try anything else we'll put you in a car and you know what comes next."

Oakley said several officers were at the scene although they were not called. The crowd dispersed shortly after the Negro children were turned back. About 310 white children enrolled at the school.

There were a few other potential trouble spots, too, as schools in the South began their fall terms. In many other cases integration of white and Negro students in the same classrooms proceeded without incident.

Constitution

Tennessee Adjutant General Joe Henry said the situation is "well in hand" at Clinton, where nine of the 12 eligible Negroes attended Clinton High School under protection of National Guard bayonets and a federal court injunction.

A majority of white pupils, 540, boycotted Clinton High when only 257 white children, along with nine Negroes out of the enrollment of 806, attended classes at Clinton. There was no demonstration but National Guardsmen, sent in Saturday night to quell anti-integration riots, remained on the alert.

Henry said orders banning mass meetings and public speaking would be continued. He said road blocks would be maintained to keep all but "persons with bona fide reasons" from entering Clinton.

Wed. 9-5-56

In Knoxville, federal Judge Robert L. Taylor issued an injunction forbidding Anderson County citizens or anyone who may come into the county from interfering with peaceful integration of the Clinton High School.

AT OLIVER SPRINGS

Eighty of the guardsmen in Clinton were hurried to nearby Oliver Springs Monday night to quell a riot stemming from reports that schools would be integrated. One member of the mob was wounded when two Negroes sprang from a car, opened fire and then fled. Two Negroes, identified as William Capshaw, 31, and L. D. Spraggins, 40, both of nearby Oak Ridge, were arrested on charges of felonious assault. In addition, 15 white members of the mob were arrested on breach of the peace charges.

In Mansfield, a Texas Ranger rescued a young Episcopal priest from an angry pro-segregation crowd at the high school.

A RANGER RESCUE

The Rev. C. W. Clark of Fort Worth, who sought to shame the crowd, was led away by the ranger when the crowd became loud and unruly in taunting the minister.

A federal court ordered 12 Negroes admitted to the high school which has an enrollment of 275 white students. Tuesday was the third day of demonstrations by a crowd which vowed to keep Negroes from registering.

No Negroes have attempted to register. Superintendant R. L. Huffman said any who sought to enter would be transferred to another district "for safety reasons."

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black Tuesday turned down

GENERAL

a petition of the Mansfield School Board to delay the integration order for one year.

A few signs of potential trouble cropped up elsewhere.

In Alvarado, 12 miles south of Mansfield, white high school students said they would form picket lines if Negroes attempted to attend. No Negroes appeared.

Parents of five Negroes did attempt to register in all-white schools in Fort Worth, 20 miles northwest of Mansfield. They were unsuccessful.

Parents and students gathered at the doors of schools in Poolesville, Md., in protest against integration. Except for a few shouts there were no incidents as 15 Negroes entered under police escort.

SHOW BY FORCE

A mass meeting was called in Hixson, Tenn., tomorrow night by Phil Harris, Democratic chairman of the Ganns-Middle Valley section. He said it was designed to "show by force of numbers" that integration at Clinton and elsewhere should be halted pending a referendum.

In Arkansas, where some integrating began on a small scale soon after the Supreme Court ruling barring racial segregation in public schools, the Hot Springs School Board inaugurated a "gradual but moderate" program of integration.

Associated Press Wirephoto

JEERED BY TEXANS

The Rev. D. W. Clark

Mobs Gather in Texas, Tennessee

Herald Fri. 8-31-56

Integrated School Foes Voice Threat

Miami, Fla. P.1

See story on Page 1-B

DALLAS, Tex.—(AP)—An angry crowd threatened to use guns if necessary to maintain segregation at the Mansfield, Tex., High School Thursday, while violence flared for the second day at the newly-integrated Clinton High School in east Tennessee.

Sheriff Harlan Wright said about 250 persons milled about Mansfield High after the figure of a Negro was found hanged in effigy from the school's flagpole. The figure bore a sign saying, "Stay Away Niggers."

The sheriff and four deputies went to the school to preserve order while town children registered for the fall term. No Negroes appeared, but 12 from rural areas are scheduled to register Friday.

Wright said one member of the crowd demanded, "we want a yes or no answer: Are you gonna escort them in there with guns?"

The sheriff replied: "You can't take the law into your own hands."

"If you escort them in with guns, we are gonna have to get guns ourselves," one man told Wright. The sheriff said he would charge anyone found with a gun.

"You'd better clean out the jail, then. You're gonna have a lot of us down there," someone in the crowd shouted.

No incidents developed, but the sheriff said many declared they would return Friday.

Federal Judge Joe E. Estes confirmed his order here for immedate integration of Mansfield High. An appeal is being sought, however. Mansfield is near Fort Worth.

At Clinton, Tenn., three white men were taken into custody during a brief melee in front of the school. Classes started Monday with 12 Negroes among the 800 pupils enrolled.

Herald

Apples and tomatoes were hurled at a passing Negro woman during the disturbance. The crowd of about 100 moved on to the nearby jail when the three were taken there. A jail window was broken before authorities restored order.

Meanwhile, in Knoxville John Kasper, Washington segregationist accused of stirring up much of the trouble at Clinton, was arrested on a writ of attachment issued by Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor. Kasper was jailed in default of $10,000 bail.

The judge issued the writ pending a hearing Friday on a contempt citation against Kasper for conducting an anti-integration rally, attended by some 800 persons Wednesday before the courthouse at Clinton. Kasper, executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council, spoke against enforcement of the integration order.

The 12 Negroes attending Clinton High were taken into the school by a side entrance to prevent a possible clash with the crowd at the main entrances. Classes were dismissed early and the Negro pupils were taken to their homes in four cars driven by Negroes.

At Bryson City, N.C., five Negro pupils applied for admission to the white Swain County High School and were politely turned away.

Supt. T. L. Woodward informed the pupils they could not be admitted because of improper registration. A state law provides that pupils must register within 10 days after the

close of the previous school term.

PRESIDENT SCORES RIOTING IN SOUTH

Wed. 9-12-56 P. 1

Bids States Aid Integration—He Outlines U.S. Procedure Where Courts Are Defied

New York Times

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—President Eisenhower called on the Southern states today to help carry out Federal court orders to end public school segregation. 43a

This was the strongest of some firm comments by the President at his news conference on the recent outbreaks of violence in the South against court-ordered school integration. His tone contrasted with his more cautious remarks on the racial issue at last week's conference.

[In Louisville, Ky., public school integration passed its second day without incident. Racial tension eased at Sturgis and Clay, Ky., as a Negro mother abandoned her attempts to enter her two children in the all-white Clay school.

At Clinton, Tenn., attendance by white high school students continued to rise.]

The President deplored mob action in the South and said it would set the country back "years." He said children who joined in such violence "are not being counseled properly at home." And he added the Justice Department would help to prepare contempt of court cases against local officials who defied Federal court orders.

Role of States Stressed

When he was asked about the Southern mobs last week, the President criticized both anti-Negro prejudice and "extremists" on the other side "who want to have the whole matter settled today." He said only time could bring about the needed "change in spirit" in the South. He did not respond to questions that invited him to advise the children and others in the troubled areas.

He emphasized last week the states' responsibility to maintain order, without Federal intervention. Asked about the case of state officials restoring order by ignoring court directives and excluding Negroes from white schools—as had happened in Texas—he said he did not know of this and would have to study it.

There was evidence today of a decision by the President and his staff that, in trying to avoid incitement of tense feelings on the racial issue last week, he had perhaps been too cautious. In any case his comments had clearly been thought through in advance.

The first question returned to the evidences of official support in Texas for resistance to court integration orders. The questioner cited an incident yesterday in Texarkana, where Texas Rangers had refused to help two Negroes make their way through a mob to a junior college to which a Federal District Court had ordered them admitted. The reporter asked whether that case put some responsibility on the Federal Government.

The President answered by outlining a legal procedure that he said he had discussed with the Attorney General, Herbert Brownell Jr.

If a District Court order to integrate schools is blocked by violence, he said, it is first up to the District Judge to decide if someone is in contempt. He declared it would be customary for the judge to ask help from the Justice Department in bringing in the evidence of contempt, and he was sure the department would "assist in every possible way."

Times P. 14-C

Marshal's Task Noted

If anyone is convicted of contempt, he said, it is up to the local United States marshal to jail the offenders or make them pay their fines. He added that if the marshal could not do the job himself, "he has got the right to deputize any number of deputy marshals to help him."

Then the President discussed the general problem for a few moments.

"No one can deplore violence in this thing more than I do," he said. "I think that violence sets us back, well—years. I think the youngsters that are engaging in violence are not being counseled properly at home.

"The states, I would hope, would exercise first of all their responsibility and authority in carrying out police functions to preserve law and order and to make certain that no one is injured; and secondly they ought, as a concurrent responsibility, to see and to help to see that the orders of a District Court are carried out. And I think when that does not happen there is a failure somewhere."

The President had praise for the successful integration of the schools in Louisville, Ky., when they opened yesterday, and for the Louisville school superintendent, Dr. Omer Carmichael. Dr. Carmichael had spent two years preparing for the move and seeking cooperation from local leaders.

"I think Mr. Carmichael must be a very wise man," the President said. "I hope to meet him, and I hope to get some advice from him as to exactly how he did it, because he pursued the policy that I believe will finally bring success in this."

BOOTSIE

By OLLIE HARRINGTON

43a General Courier P. 14 Pittsburgh, Pa Dat. 9-29-56

"Goodness, gracious Gaither. You reckon, these fools expect us to run through this hassle every day an' do our HOMEWORK, TOO?"

Segregation Roundup—

White And Negro Boys Apologize For Flareup

PEORIA, Ill., March 14 (U.P.)—White and Negro boys stood on the same platform at a special assembly at Peoria's manual high school yesterday and apologized for two racial disturbances, they said they would not happen again.

School officials hastily convened the assembly after about 40 white and Negro students, mostly seniors and juniors, exchanged blows and scuffled in a general free-for-all last night.

The tension mounted again before classes yesterday when students scuffled in the corridors.

Seven Negro and white boys apologized from the auditorium stage at the special assembly called by Principal A. Gray Adamson. The boys shook hands and promised there would be no further trouble.

The outbreaks apparently stemmed from an incident last night in which a white boy, Terry Willingham, 17, an usher at a theater, stopped a group of Negro boys from entering without paying.

The free-for-all then broke out.

The student body, numbering 1000, was lectured sternly at two sessions of the special assembly by Mrs. Donna Sims, a Negro police matron, and Henry O. Willingham, a Peoria fireman and Terry's father. Both warned the situation could develop into a serious one.

The students warmly applauded the speakers.

Police Avert Teen Riot In Chicago

CHICAGO, March 17 (AP)—Police dispersed a crowd of 200 to 300 teen-agers Friday after they jammed into the streets near Harrison High School where police had been detailed earlier in anticipation of a gang fight.

Police said most of the youths who halted traffic and pelted a policeman with snowballs and stones were believed to be pupils at Harrison.

* * *

EARLIER, when classes at the West Side school were dismissed, some 20 policemen were on duty outside the school and 116 teachers patrolled corridors. Police and school officials said the tension at the school and disorder apparently stemmed from an attack on a white boy Thursday by 15 to 20 Negro boys. They said all the youths involved were pupils at another school.

Police were sent to Harrison after school officials reported a message scribbled in lipstick on a lamp post said Negroes "had their day yesterday. Today the whites."

Request Police Walk Riot Beach

Alderman Leon M. Despres (5th) has requested that policemen be kept at the 55th Street promontory where on June 24 a band of five white youths created a disturbance during which they attacked several persons and hurled racial and religious insults.

In a letter to Park District Superintendent George Donoghue, Despres said:

"I know that you are as disturbed as I am about Sunday's outbreak of religious and racial violence . . and the consequent injuries to several persons. For many years the promontory has been wholly free from such disturbances.

"I have spoken to eight separate persons who were victims or witnesses and who came to (my) office in great concern. Apparently the patrolman regularly assigned to the promontory was elsewhere on special duty."

Despres urged that policemen be kept on duty there at all times so that the "assailants, if they return, may be apprehended if they are identified."

Two Jews and one Negro were injured in the melee on June 24. The youths appeared on the beach and begin shouting, "We hate Jews and niggers."

One elderly Jewish man and two Negroes who protested were injured by the youths, who fled the scene before police arrived.

Racial Disorders Disrupt Muncie

Defender Sat. 6-23-56
Chicago, Ill. P.

MUNICE, Ind.—(INS)—Munice police last week arrested 19 men and boys after a milling throng of some 200 to 300 Negroes and whites threatened to set off a race riot.

43a Indiana

Police said the arrest quelled the disturbances which had shifted from one spot to another in this city of some 60,000 population.

The crowd dispersed after the arrests. Officers said no one was hurt and the only property damage reported was to one automobile.

The milling group of Negroes and whites first gathered near the campus of Ball State Teachers college, then moved over to a municipal swimming pool, which was closed last Saturday in a move to prevent race trouble.

The pool has not been re-opened.

The group, mostly boys and men, switched to the Munice fieldhouse where the arrests occurred.

Nine men, 18 to 24 years of age, were charged with disorderly conduct and taken to jail. Later Tuesday the nine entered pleas of innocent when they appeared in city court and were released.

Then juveniles, 14 to 17-years old, also taken into custody on disorderly conduct and curfew violating charges, were turned over to juvenile authorities.

Munice is widely known as "Middletown, U. S. A." as the result of two famous sociological surveys made here.

Associated Press Wirephoto

A NATIONAL GUARD TANK STANDS GUARD OVER STURGIS, KY., SCHOOL AS CROWD WATCHES

Angry Throng Mills About Armored Vehicle Parked on School Grounds as Students Look On fro— Steps

Kentuckians Defy Troops In New Segregation Row

By The Associated Press

A rowdy, angry mob in the little western Kentucky coal-mining settlement of Clay ran newspapermen out of town Friday in the midst of a school segregation dispute seething from Maryland to Texas.

At least five reporters and cameramen were forced out of Clay when they sought to reach a racial demonstration at an elementary school where two Negro children tried to enroll Thursday.

One who remained, Don Armstrong of the Henderson (Ky) Gleaner-Journal, asked his managing editor by telephone later "Get me help." He spoke in a low voice and "sounded worried," said the managing editor, Ed Greenwald.

MOTORCYCLE ESCORT

The newsmen were threatened with death and an attempt was made to upset the auto of one by a mob of more than 100, members of which said they were armed. The newsmen were escorted out of town by vigilantes on motorcycles.

The mob also shouted defiance of any attempt to bring in the National Guard or state police, saying angrily, "We can take care of them."

AP staffer George Hackett later reached Clay and reported Armstrong also had left and other newsmen reported missing were safe.

NEGROES KEPT AWAY

Clay is only 11 miles from Sturgis, Ky., where mob pressure kept nine Negroes away from school Friday despite a two-day vigil of militiamen and police to "preserve peace and order." More guardsmen were called in and the way cleared to proclaim martial law if necessary in a showdown at Sturgis Monday. The militia had escorted the Negroes to school with drawn bayonets Thursday.

Mob pressure also blocked efforts of three Negroes to register at the Texarkana, Tex. Junior College. About 50 white persons, mostly students, formed a "picket line" to turn away the three, two boys and a girl.

Relative quiet prevailed at Clinton, in eastern Tennessee, where soldiers first were used to allow integration. Twelve Negroes continued to attend school there and a boycott by white students appeared to be gradually losing ground.

The National Guard force was reduced from 633 to a little more than 400, emphasizing a prevailing question of what will happen when all are withdrawn.

At Annapolis, Md., Circuit Judge Benjamin Michaelson refused a plea of segregationist George Washington Williams, a States County, W. Va., attempted to keep open the Matoaka high school and elementary school and the Springton elementary and junior high school in the face of a boycott that kept hundreds of white students from classes. Parents said they would keep their children out of school as long as Negroes are admitted.

Crosses were burned early Friday and late Thursday night near two Negro schools and a white Catholic school at Alexandria La., although there had been no attempt to register Negroes at the white public schools.

A Negro candidate for city council in Prichard, Ala., reported four shots were fired into his home late Thursday night. The Rev. Joshua Barney, 68, evangelist and carpenter, said the shots were fired after he was called to his front door by a white man. The bullets ripped into his house when he closed the door on the man. Earlier telephone calls threatened to "get" Barney unless he quit the race, he said.

In Richmond, Va., a legislative committee concluded four days of hearings on a proposal to maintain school segregation by depriving of state funds any school district which integrates or is ordered by federal schools to do so. Other hearings on various proposals to meet the problems posed by the Supreme Court desegregation order are to be held next week.

Mississippi's Citizens Councils mailed out a bulletin Friday proposing that northern states offering to share their "solution" to integration problems, also offer to "share our 'problems'." The Association of Citizens Councils is dedicated to preservation of segregation.

The bulletin proposed that states whose representatives and press advocate integration for the South make accommodations available for Negroes to bring their Negro population up to the national average of 10 per cent. "We will give their messages wide publicity" the bulletin said, "so that our segregated Negroes can migrate to those states."

The segregation issue prompted the resignation of six members of the Montgomery, Ala., Parent-Teacher Assn. Council Friday. The six said they could not remain in an organization whose national chapter recommends integration of all schools.

Troops Retired From Kentucky Friction Areas

STURGIS, Ky., Sept. 22 (AP)— All National Guard troops were withdrawn Saturday from the two western Kentucky coal-mining-farming communities of Clay and Sturgis, scenes of racial friction for the past two weeks.

Maj. Gen. J. J. B. Williams, state adjutant general, announced the withdrawal. He said no troops would be on a standby basis.

Williams said his recommendation for the troop withdrawal was approved by Gov. A. B. Chandler.

Boards of Education ruled on the basis of an opinion from Atty. Gen. Jo M. Ferguson that the Negro students couldn't attend the white schools.

James Crumlin, a Louisville Negro attorney representing four students barred at Clay and eight barred at Sturgis, is seeking a federal court injunction which would countermand the school boards' orders.

"Gov. Chandler has reviewed the situation and has approved my recommendation that troops be withdrawn from Clay and Sturgis. The National Guard is now on its way home," Williams said.

* * *

WILLIAMS' recommendation came as the two towns settled down to await federal court action over attempts of Negro students to attend the previously all-white Sturgis High School and

Enrollment at the normal at the Union and Webster County

orters Routed

Herald

Violence Spreads

Sat. 9-8-56 P. 1

Over Kentucky

Miami Fla.

STURGIS, Ky.—(AP)—An ugly-tempered mob turned Negro students back from another school Friday as Kentucky's flareup of violence over school integration spread to a second community. More National Guardsmen were called up to meet the mounting crisis.

A mob in Clay, 11 miles from Sturgis, turned back a car bringing two elemengrade Negro students to the Clay school. Later, the same mob drove a group of newspapermen from the town and sent motorcycle riders along with their cars to see that they left.

Sturgis, where the racial trouble erupted Tuesday, was relatively quiet. National Guard tanks and troops were strategically located in the tense city.

It was in Sturgis Thursday that troops with bayonets fixed drove a path through a howling, jeering mob for nine Negro students. The students failed to show up Friday but they said they planned to be there Monday.

An estimated 500 Guardsmen from Bowling Green and Russellville area were being summoned to their units over the weekend. They will be taken to Camp Breckinridge, near Sturgis, to stand by for any trouble on Monday. The Guard's headquarters and service unit in Louisville was being readied for immediate transfer to Sturgis.

Mrs. Francele Armstrong, editor of The Henderson, Ky., Gleaner and Journal, was one of the first to reach Clay. She was carrying a camera but reported that a burly man approached her and said:

"Lady, you ain't going to take any pictures. We got women in this crowd who'll take it away from you and smash it. And as far as that little squirt with you (referring to a newsman with her) we'll beat him up."

Mrs. Armstrong called state police and asked for protection.

She quoted Don Sturgill, acting commissioner of public safety, as saying "I'll give you all the protection I can with three men which isn't very many against a crowd of 150."

Spokesmen for the crowd — many of them women — said they were armed but none of the newsmen entering the small community saw weapons of any type among the stern-faced group.

Gov. A. B. Chandler said he was prepared to place Sturgis under martial law if conditions warranted.

In Louisville for the opening of the state fair, the governor told a radio interviewer "if they (the mobs) think they can wait us out, they're wrong."

KENTUCKY FOLKS CHASE NEWSMEN FROM MINE TOWN

News & Courier Charleston S.C.

Sat 9-8-56

School Segregation Disorders and Threats From Maryland to Texas

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A rowdy, angry mob in the little western Kentucky coal-mining settlement of Clay ran newspapermen out of town Friday in the midst of a school segregation dispute seething from Maryland to Texas.

At least five reporters and cameramen were forced out of Clay when they sought to reach a racial demonstration at an elementary school where two Negro children tried to enroll Thursday.

One who remained, Don Armstrong of the Henderson (Ky) Gleaner-Journal, asked his managing editor by telephone later, "Get me help." He spoke in a low voice and "sounded worried," said the managing editor, Ed Greenwald.

Newsmen Threatened.

The newsmen were threatened with death and an attempt was made to upset the auto of one by a mob of more than 100, members of which said they were armed. The newsmen were escorted out of town by motorcycles.

The mob also shouted defiance of any attempt to bring in the National Guard or state police, saying angrily, "We can take care of them."

AP staffer George Hackett later reached Clay and reported Armstrong also had left and other newsmen reported missing were safe.

Clay is only 11 miles from Sturgis, Ky., where mob pressure kept nine Negroes away from school Friday despite a two-day vigil of militiamen and police to "preserve peace and order." More guardsmen were called in and the way cleared to proclaim martial law if necessary in a showdown at Sturgis Monday. The militia had escorted the Negroes to school with drawn bayonets Thursday.

More Mob Pressure.

Mob pressure also blocked efforts to three Negroes to register at the Texarkana (Tex) Junior College. About 50 white persons, mostly students, formed a "picket line" to turn away the three, two boys and a girl.

Relative quiet prevailed at Clinton, in eastern Tennessee, where soldiers first were used to allow integration. Twelve Negroes continued to attend school there and a boycott by white students appeared to be gradually losing ground.

The National Guard force was reduced from 633 to a little more than 400, emphasizing a prevailing question of what will happen when all are withdrawn.

At Annapolis, Md., Circuit Judge Benjamin Michaelson refused a plea of segregationist George Washington Williams, a States Righter, that Anne Arundel County be forced to provide separate schools for whites and Negroes.

"This court," said Michaelson, "does not feel it has any right to overrule the Supreme Court of the United States."

In Austin, Tex., Gov. Allan Shivers told a news conference that his action in sending Texas Rangers to Mansfield High School and the subsequent calm there proved to be "wise . . . particularly as compared to the Tennessee on elementary and junior high school in the face of a boycott that kept hundreds of white pupils from classes. Parents said they would keep their children out of school as long as Negroes are admitted.

Crosses were burned near two Negro schools and a white Catholic school at Alexandria, La., although there had been no attempt to register Negroes at the white public schools.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the situation which is still in an uproar."

Sat. 9-8-56

School authorities in Mercer County, W. Va., attempted to keep open Matoaka high school and elementary school and the Spring Advancement of Colored People, charged in a speech in Denver that President Eisenhower is "assuming a neutral position" on school desegregation.

Wilkins told a Baptist convention that the President "is the one man who, without favoring your child or mine or trespassing upon any right of a state, could set a moral tone for the nation in this sorry mess but he chooses to stand mute."

A Negro candidate for City Council in Prichard, Ala., reported four shots were fired into his home Thursday night. The Rev. Joshua Barney, 68, evangelist and carpenter, said the shots were fired after he was called to his front door by a white man. The bullets ripped into his house when he closed the door on the man. Earlier telephone calls threatened to "get" Barney unless he quit his race, he said.

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NEW YORKERS AID DISMISSED NEGRO

Times

Clay, Ky., Integration Victim Gets Cash in Mail After Article About Plight

P. 1 & c

By BENJAMIN FINE

Although he has not found a job as yet, James Everett Gordon has found many new friends.

Two weeks ago Mr. Gordon was discharged as an auto washer in a Sturgis, Ky., garage. He had held the $55-a-week position for several years.

New York

But the Gordons tried to enroll their two children, James Henry, 10 years old, and Theresa, 8, in the all-white Clay Consolidated School. The town of Clay, population 1,400, rose up in arms. It took 500 members of the National Guard and sixty state troopers to keep order in the farming-mining town.

The Gordons live in Wheatcroft, Ky., a suburb of Clay. For three days Mrs. Gordon brought her two children to the school under the armed escort of the militia. Then, the school board ordered the children sent to the all-Negro Rosenwald School in near-by Providence.

Several days after the troops went away, Mr. Gordon found himself without work. Economic pressures had been placed upon the garage owner, the mayor of Sturgis, to oust Mr. Gordon.

No one in Clay, Sturgis or the neighboring areas would hire Mr. Gordon. He applied for work at the two local coal mines, but received polite refusals.

'World Is Lovely Again'

But the Gordons are not going hungry. Mrs. Gordon, who won the admiration of many for her stand, said yesterday that "the world is so lovely again."

Last Sunday, The New York Times carried the story of Mr. Gordon's plight. Since then, Mrs. Gordon said by telephone, the mail has been coming in at a growing rate. Scores of letters have been received, the majority from New York City. Many contain checks, money orders or $1, $5 and $10 bills.

"I'm just so thankful," said Mrs. Gordon. "People I have never met have been so nice to me. It looks as though God has not forgotten us.

"My husband is jus so happy, too. He's stil looking for work. I hope he can find something soon. But neither of us are discouraged now. People are so kind, I can hardly talk."

Mrs. Gordon said that she had received more than 200 letters, with more coming in daily. "I've been kept busy answering them. I plan to answer every one of the letters. It's wonderful to have so many friends, isn't it?"

RACE ISSUE NOT CAUSE OF BRAWL

Times-Picayune

MIT Dance Riot Not Racial Clash, Say Cops

Mon. 3-12-56

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 11 (INS)—Police denied Sunday that a racial clash was the cause of the riot Saturday night which resulted in injuries to 20 students and police during a short-lived charity carnival at Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Rockwell Cage.

New Orleans,

Sgt. Nicholas J. Fratto, who with the aid of reinforcements, claired the cage of more than 600 young people only 15 minutes after the carnival started, denied the wild uprising was a racial clash. He admitted, however, that more than 50 per cent of those present were Negroes.

Sgt. Fratto said he also felt that the type of music played at the record hop, sponsored by MIT fraternities, had an exciting effect on the teen-agers and was a contributing cause to the riot.

During the day Cambridge police headquarters received numerous calls from individuals seeking to know if there was any racial basis for the riot.

One of the callers, Mrs. Catherine T. Johnson, a member of the Cambridge Civic Unity committee, told police it was an unfortunate time to exaggerate racial feeling when the facts do not warrant it.

The most seriously injured was Arthur Beagles, 20, of Back Bay, who suffered fractures of the left leg and arm when he was trampled by the mob.

Technology's Rockwell Cage.

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The teenagers, many of them from Roxbury and South end districts of Boston, went on a rampage when they learned there was to be no dancing, although a popular "rock and roll" record was played.

Many of the rioters were Negroes who raced out of the Rockwell cage where the carnival was held and began smashing automobiles and shouting: "This is for Lucy."

The reference was to Autherine Lucy, the Negro girl who was first admitted and then exeplled from the University of Alabama following a race riot in Tuscaloosa.

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Rock 'N Roll Adventure Rocks Vessel Montgomery With Fighting Ala.

BOSTON, July 24 (AP)—Squads of police broke up a near-riot today among some 2,600 rock 'n' roll enthusiasts aboard the excursion vessel Boston Belle shortly after she docked at Howe's Wharf.

Police said they were unable to learn what caused the fighting. Some witnesses said some of the passengers became "worked up" by the music of a rock 'n' roll quintet.

Wed. 7-25-56

As soon as the ship docked hundreds of passengers milled around the pier shouting, pushing and throwing rocks and bottles. Some 50 police dispersed the crowd. No arrests were made.

One man was hospitalized and scores injured. Spectators reported the brawl started shortly after the Belle began a three-hour cruise in Boston Harbor.

The vessel was chartered by a private organization and most of the passengers were Negroes. Police said the fights were not concerned with racial issues.

Passengers said six police officers detailed aboard the ship had their hands full as another fight seemed to start as soon as one ended.

This Is For Lucy

Daily World

Racial Clash Denied In Cambridge Riot

Tues. 3-13-56 P. 1

Atlanta, Ga.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — (INS) — Police denied Monday that a racial clash was the cause of the riot Saturday night which resulted in injuries to 20 students and police during a short-lived charity carnival at Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Rockwell Cage.

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Racial Clash Denied In Cambridge Riot

Advocate P. 4

Sat. 3-24-56

Jackson, Miss.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Mar. 19— Police denied Monday that a racial clash was the cause of the riot Saturday night which resulted in injuries to 20 students and police during a short-lived charity carnival at Massachusetts Institute of

Michigan U Students Riot Over Food

Post-Herald
Tues. 12-4-56
Birmingham, Ala.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 3 (AP) —Between 1200 and 1500 students in two University of Michigan dormitory units rioted last night over what they termed the poor quality of the evening meal.

Shouting "we want good food," residents of the South Quadrangle began thumping their plates and silverware in unison at the evening meal of corned beef, Swiss cheese, vanilla pudding and milk. P. 16

The rioting soon spread from one South Quadrangle dining room to all four and dormitory officials closed food lines and cleared the rooms.

The students then started for the West Quadrangle, another dormitory unit, and mingled in the streets between the two while police squads rushed to the scene to restore order.

Students pelted police and squad cars with snowballs.

One group marched to the home of University President Harlan H. Hatcher and stood in front of the house chanting "we want good food" until Dean of Men Walter B. Rea appeared at the door.

The crowd dispersed after he told them to "take your complants through the proper channels."

4 Teen-agers Injured In Jersey Race Row

Post + Times Herald P.10
Mon. 7-2-56
Washington D.C.
P.10

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 1 (AP)—Negro and white youths battled each other with knives and sticks last night in a riot at a crowded dance in Convention Hall, police said.

"It was a race riot," a police spokesman said.

At least four teenagers werer hospitalized with stab wounds and other injuries. One 18-year-old youth was reported in serious condition.

Police said scores of youths took part in rioting that broke up into sporadic fighting along a four-block stretch of Ocean Ave. on the New Jersey coast.

About 2000 persons were jammed into the hall, where a vocal group, "Four Aces," was appearing. Local police, augmented by state troopers and officers from neighboring communities, brought the riot under control in about two hours.

Seven juveniles, including Negro and white youths, were charged with inciting a riot.

Police said the rioters also used broken ends of beach chairs in the brawl.

Police Patrol School to Avert Violence

Asbury Park, N.J.
43a

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 21 (AP)—A dozen policemen patrolled the corridors of Asbury Park High school and nearby streets Friday to keep interracial tension—blamed on a fight between two football players—from erupting into violence.

Police searched several students and confiscated a switch blade, lead weight attached to a chain, a rawhide leather braided rope and a chisel. Four white boys and one Negro were held for juvenile authorities. Three officers walked about the school corridors.

N.Y.T. 9-22-56

Principal John L. Ballou said the trouble was caused by a "few hoodlums." P.1

The majority of those involved, he said, were freshmen and sophomores "who don't pass anything but feel they have a right to be in school."

Police efforts to disperse a crowd of students led to the pushing of a cop to the ground. A 16-year-old Negro was arrested as a result.

Adventist
Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 6-1-57
1-1

TEEN-AGERS RIOT IN ONTARIO

A policeman holds a girl (top photo) as teen-agers look on during disorders at Crystal Beach Amusement Park, Crystal Beach, Ont., Wednesday. At least 10 persons were injured and nine arrested during the disturbance. A mother greets her teen-aged daughter (bottom photo) at a Buffalo, N.Y., dock after the girl (left) embarked from the Canadiana, an amusement park vessel plying between Buffalo and Crystal Beach, 15 miles across Lake Erie. Teen-agers also rioted aboard the ship. The woman speaks to a friend of her daughter.—AP Wirephotos

Adventist Pub. Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 6-1-57

WAITING FOR RIOT SHIP

Buffalo, N.Y., police officers wait at the waterfront as the excursion steamer Canadiana approaches the dock after its first evening run from Crystal Beach, Ont., where white and Negro youths battled during the day. The first run was quiet, but the brawling continued on the boat's second run of the night.—AP Wirephoto

Adventist
Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 6-1-57
1-1

FBI Probing Riot Aboard Pleasure Ship

BUFFALO, N.Y., May 31 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation today opened a "full and complete investigation" of the riot-torn passage of an excursion steamer from Crystal Beach, Ont., to Buffalo last night.

Fist and knife-slinging brawlers, both white and Negro, disrupted the holiday at the beach for thousands of Buffalo residents and turned the night's final run of the steamer Canadiana into an hour of terror.

At least 50 persons were injured. Seven received hospital treatment.

The FBI action was requested by U.S. Dist. Atty. John O. Henderson, who said after spending the day studying the knotty jurisdictional question:

"I am pretty well convinced we have at least concurrent jurisdiction with local authorities.

COMPLAINTS FILED

Meanwhile, federal assault complaints were filed against two of 12 youths arrested here and in Crystal Beach. But Henderson said no warrants would be issued at least until the FBI had examined fully the boat aspects of the stormy holiday.

Henderson declined to discuss in detail the question of how far U.S. jurisdiction extends on the Canadiana's route. But he indicated that the vessel's American registry entered into the question and that the jurisdiction might extend to the dock on the Canadian side.

Ontario provincial police arrested five Negro youths and four whites at Crystal Beach, a resort and amusement center on the north shore of Lake Erie 15 miles west of Buffalo. They ranged in age from 15 to 22.

THREE MORE GRABBED

When the Canadiana docked in Buffalo late last night, three more Negro boys were picked up.

Two of these last three, Richard Jenkins, 17, and William Brown, 16, were named in the assault complaint filed by Ralph Green, first mate of the vessel. Green led the crew detail that tried to quell the brawling on the upper deck as peaceful passengers, both Negro and white, cowered in roped-off sections or lower-deck public rooms.

The third boy picked up here was not charged.

Four of the Negro youths arrested in Crystal Beach were charged with unlawful assembly. The fifth, a 15-year-old, was turned over to juvenile authorities. The four white youths were charged with creating a disturbance.

Bail of $250 was set for each. The white boys posted bail and were released. The Negro boys authorities said, could not raise bail and were transferred to jail in Welland, Ont.

'STRICTLY RACIAL'

Tobias Forestal, crown attorney for Welland County, said no decision on possible further charges against the youths would be made before tomorrow.

Capt. J. E. Legate of the provincial police in Crystal Beach described the rioting as "strictly racial."

But Fillmore L. Hall, general manager of the park and the boat line, said "there was no connec

tion in anyway with race or color."

"It was a simple case of the very prevalent present-day rowdyism caused by teen-agers," he said.

Hall said the provincial police had assured him the park detail would be increased from five to eight men. And he said the boat line would screen teen-agers at the dock here and turn away any who appeared troublesome. He did not elaborate.

CUSTOMERS LACKING

In Crystal Beach, residents appeared to be taking the affair in stride despite the fact that the early runs of the Canadiana today carried virtually no customers for local and park businessmen.

One man acquainted with the area said there had been brawls at the park before, although none so serious. Then he added: "Most people seem to feel that in a couple of days it will be forgotten."

Feeling ran a bit stronger in Buffalo.

The executive committee of the Board Of Community Relations, a city agency set up to solve problems stemming from religious, racial or national tensions, scheduled a meeting tomorrow. In a statement, leaders said:

"It is regretful that this incident occurred, and although the affair occurred outside Buffalo, we realize that it involved individuals from the Buffalo area."

tions and had ordered his office to watch developments closely.

Mayor Steven Pankow of Buffalo called a meeting of community leaders for today to discuss ways to prevent similar outbreaks in the city.

Victor Einach, Buffalo field representative for the State Commission Against Discrimination, declared that "tensions have been brewing for some time" and that a conflict was "almost inevitable." His office would conduct an investigation, he said.

Mr. Einach said it was his opinion that the disorders were the result of a complex pattern of sociological problems.

He said they included the large migration of Southern Negroes into Buffalo in recent years, overcrowding and shortage of decent housing for them, increased unemployment and what he called the present wave of hoodlumism.

"Probably most significant, however," he said, "is the fact that some of the minority group have a strong chip-on-the-shoulder attitude and that some of the majority refuse to face up to the fact that racial problems exist."

NAACP Seeks Cause

The Rev. Kenneth A. Bowen, president of the Buffalo branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called on all agencies to aid in determining "what motivated this thing that we might stop it." He said his group deplored "this kind of conflagration, especially since it seems to be between racial groups."

A park official said that the trouble at Crystal Beach started in a picnic grove when three white youths and three Negro youths started fighting. He said two more Negroes and another white joined the fight.

When the nine brawlers were placed in the guardhouse at the beach, this official said, about 300 Negroes converged on the guardhouse and threatened to free the prisoners. He said the mob dispersed when police reinforcements arrived.

After a day of disorders at the park, rioting broke out on the Canadiana.

FBI Launches Probe Of Holiday Ship Riots

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1 (AP).—Federal authorities today were conducting a "full and complete investigation" of Memorial Day riots aboard an excursion steamer that climaxed a day of clashes between whites and Negroes at the Crystal Beach (Ont.) amusement park.

At least 50 persons were injured in the rioting at the Canadian resort, about 15 miles across Lake Erie from here, and aboard the steamship Canadiana.

Nine youths, both white and Negro, were arrested by Canadian authorities, and two negroes were named in assault complaints filed with a United States commissioner in Buffalo. Ages ranged from 15 to 20.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation opened its inquiry yesterday at the request of United States Attorney John O. Henderson.

Governor Is Concerned

State, municipal and community groups also took action.

A spokesman for Gov. Harriman said he had expressed "grave concern" over the demonstra-

FBI Probes Teen Rock, Riot Cruise

BUFFALO, N.Y.—(ANP) — The Federal Bureau of Investigation has started a full-scale inquiry into a riot between white and Negro teenagers which turned an excursion trip into a "nightmare" of horror.

A question of international jurisdiction was raised by the brawl, which occured on a holiday boat in the international waters of Lake Erie, between Ontario, Canada, and Buffalo.

At least 50 persons were injured in the riot aboard the excursion steamer Canadiana. The fighting flared after a day of disorders at Crystal Beach amusement park in Canada.

The FBI investigation was ordered by U.S. Atty. John T. Henderson, who said he believes the U.S. has "at least concurrent jurisdiction with local authorities."

Buffalo police arrested 12 youths, but charges have been filed against only two. Six of the injured persons were hurt badly enough to require hospitalization.

Witnesses described the melee aboard the vessel as a "nightmare of flashing knives and sobbing, frightened teenagers."

The trouble apparently began on the trip from Buffalo to the Canadian beach. At the amusement park, three Negroes and three white youths began fighting.

Thousands of persons of both races got into the battle, until Canadian provincial police stopped the brawl and arrested nine of the combatants, five Negro and four white.

Half an hour later, some 300 Negroes marched on the guardhouse and threatened to free the prisoners. Police reinforcement broke up the mob.

However, sparodic fights raged throughout the day and the trouble flared into full-fleged rioting on the return trip.

Minister Says Negro Gangs Planned Riot

Advertiser
Sat. 6-2-56
Montgomery, Ala.
P. 7-A

BUFFALO, N.Y., June 1 (AP)—A planned "battle" between two Negro gangs was the spark that ignited a series of riots among white and Negro youths Wednesday at Crystal Beach, Ont., and on a Lake Erie excursion boat, a Negro minister declared today.

The Rev. William H. Horner of Buffalo said his talks with youngsters and adults he did not identify led him to this conclusion.

The two gangs, he said, had long-standing disagreements and had arranged as long as three weeks ago "to fight it out Memorial Day at the beach and on the boat." The battle spilled over and drew others, both Negro and white, into it, he declared, but he added with emphasis:

"There was not a race riot."

The minister's statements were made at a public hearing called by Mayor Steven Pankow to discuss means of halting such outbreaks and of relieving any racial tensions.

The brawls on the beach, 15 miles west of here in Canada, and on the steamer Canadiana on its last trip back to Buffalow Wednesday night, sent seven persons to hospitals, injured many others less seriously and resulted in the arrest of four white youths and eight Negroes ranging in age from 15 to 22.

VIEWS OPPOSED

Horner's views were diametrically opposed to those of other Negroes, including Wilbur P. Trammell, an attorney representing the local branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Trammell charged that newspaper reports grossly exaggerated the affair and told only the "white children's side" of the story. He demanded that Pankow make a public statement saying that the reason for the outbreak and the instigators were unknown.

"As it is now," Trammell declared, "the Negro is held responsible."

Pankow declined, saying it was impossible to take any stand at all until a fact-finding committee investigated every phase of the affair.

Advertiser

Charged with finding the facts was a committee of the Board of Community Relations — a city agency charged with combatting all causes of tension stemming from racial, religious or ethnic factors.

P. 7-A

At the same time, Pankow agreed to transfer funds so that the board could have another full-time professional staff member immediately instead of on July 1, the start of the fiscal year.

William B. Lawless, president of the Common Council, said the council would act on the matter at its next meeting.

ASKS CONVICTION

Lawless also cautioned against taking any action without having fulls facts, including affidavits from adults and youngsters who were involved or witnessed Wednesday outbreaks. He charged that all the day's remarks were "hearsay."

Rudolph U. Johnson, chairman of the Board of Community Relations, said the board's committee would report within 10 days.

Mrs. Michel Milch, chairman of the city's youth board, charged that much of the comment made by community leaders had been "pure, unadulterated drivel." Referring to what Victor Einach, field representative of the State Commission against Discrimination, called "growing tensions," Mrs. Milch said:

"This has been a long time coming and now it's here, and we'd better face up to it."

Speaker after speaker, both Negro and white, emphasized what they called the failure of parents to discipline their children and set a good example for them. Many said churches could do more in teaching youngsters that responsibility and respect for authority were required of all people.

Joseph P. Molony, district director of the United Steelworkers, said he was "astounded by all this talk of race riots." He said that in 30 years here he had "never detected any racial tensions," and added:

"I believe this is part and parcel of what we've all been talking about but not doing anything about—juvenile delinquency."

George Hall, who manages the park at Crystal Beach, described the affair there as "spontaneous combustion" and denied it had any racial flavor. He said he felt Horner "hit the nail on the head" in his remarks.

Dr. I. L. Scruggs, a Negro physician, siad he had experienced "real race riots" in Washington 35 years ago and declared Wednesday's brawls on The Canadiana and at Crystal Beach were nothing like them.

FBI Probing Riot Aboard Pleasure Ship

Advertiser
Fri. 6-1-56
Montgomery, Ala.
P. 1

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Fist and knife-slinging brawlers, both white and Negro, disrupted the holiday at the beach for thousands of Buffalo residents and turned the night's final run of the steamer Canadiana into an hour of terror.

At least 50 persons were injured. Seven received hospital treatment.

The FBI action was requested by U.S. Dist. Atty. John O. Henderson, who said after spending the day studying the knotty jurisdictional question:

"I am pretty well convinced we have at least concurrent jurisdiction with local authorities.

COMPLAINTS FILED

Meanwhile, federal assault complaints were filed against two of 12 youths arrested here and in Crystal Beach. But Henderson said no warrants would be issued at least until the FBI had examined fully the boat aspects of the stormy holiday.

Henderson declined to discuss in detail the question of how far U.S. jurisdiction extends on the Canadiana's route. But he indicated that the vessel's American registry entered into the question and that the jurisdiction might extend to the dock on the Canadian side.

Ontario provincial police arrested five Negro youths and four whites at Crystal Beach, a resort and amusement center on the north shore of Lake Erie 15 miles west of Buffalo. They ranged in age from 15 to 22.

Advertiser

THREE MORE GRABBED

When the Canadiana docked in Buffalo late last night, three more Negro boys were picked up.

P. 7-A

Two of these last three, Richard Jenkins, 17, and William Brown, 16, were named in the assault complaint filed by Ralph Green, first mate of the vessel. Green led the crew detail that tried to quell the brawling on the upper deck as peaceful passengers, both Negro and white, cowered in roped-off sections or lower - deck public rooms.

The third boy picked up here was not charged.

Four of the Negro youths arrested in Crystal Beach were charged with unlawful assembly. The fifth, a 15 - year - old, was turned over to juvenile authorities. The four white youths were charged with creating a disturbance.

Bail of $250 was set for each. The white boys posted bail and were released. The Negro boys, authorities said, could not raise bail and were transferred to jail in Welland, Ont.

'STRICTLY RACIAL'

Tobias Forestal, crown attorney for Welland County, said no decision on possible further charges against the youths would be made before tomorrow.

Capt. J. E. Legate of the provincial police in Crystal Beach, described the rioting as "strictly racial."

But Fillmore L. Hall, general manager of the park and the boat line, said "there was no connection in anyway with race or color."

"It was a simple case of the very prevalent present-day rowdyism caused by teen-agers," he said.

Hall said the provincial police had assured him the park detail would be increased from five to eight men. And he said the boat line would screen teen-agers at the dock here and turn away any who appeared troublesome. He did not elaborate.

CUSTOMERS LACKING

In Crystal Beach, residents appeared to be taking the affair in stride despite the fact that the early runs of the Canadiana today carried virtually no customers for local and park businessmen.

One man acquainted with the area said there had been brawls at the park before, although none so serious. Then he added: "Most people seem to feel that in a couple of days it will be forgotten."

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"It is regretful that this incident occurred, and although the affair occurred outside Buffalo, we realize that it involved individuals from the Buffalo area."

RACE RIOT ON BOAT LEAVES MANY HURT

Commercial Appeal P. 3
Fri. 6-1-56
Memphis, Tenn.

Negro Girls Attack Whites With Knives

NINE YOUTHS JAILED

(Picture on Page 50)

By The Associated Press

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31. — Assault complaints were filed Thursday with a United States commissioner against two of the 12 youths arrested here or in Crystal Beach, Ontario, during Wednesday's outbreak of rioting among whites and Negroes.

Fist and knife-slinging brawlers disrupted the holiday at the beach for thousands of Buffalo residents and turned the night's final run of the excursion steamer Canadiana into an hour of terror.

Seven Hospitalized

An estimated 50 persons were injured, seven badly enough to require hospital treatment.

Ontario provincial police arrested five Negro youths and four whites at Crystal Beach, a resort and amusement center on the north shore of Lake Erie 15 miles west of Buffalo. They ranged in age from 15 to 22.

And when the Canadiana docked in Buffalo late Wednesday night, three more Negro boys were picked up.

Two of these last three, Richard Jenkins, 17, and William Brown, 16, were named in the Federal assault complaint filed by Ralph Green, first mate of the vessel. Green led the crew detail that tried to quell the wild brawling on the upper deck as peaceful passengers, both Negro and white, cowered in terror in roped-off sections or lower deck public rooms.

The third boy, not charged, was released in his parent's care.

The United States commissioner, Harry E. Harding, said there still was some question of jurisdiction.

Negroes Remain In Jail

John O. Henderson, Federal district attorney, said he would have to make a detailed study of the law to determine if Federal maritime regulations applied to the Great Lakes.

As a result, no action was taken immediately on Green's complaint.

Four of the Negro youths arrested in Crystal Beach were charged with unlawful assembly. The fifth, a 15-year-old, was turned over to juvenile authorities. The four white youths were charged with creating a disturbance.

Bail of $250 was set for all. The white boys posted bail and were released. The Negro boys, authorities said, could not raise bail and were transferred to jail in Welland.

Capt. J. E. Legate of the provincial police in Crystal Beach, described the rioting as "strictly racial."

Margaret Wynn, a reporter for the Buffalo Courier-Express who boarded the boat for the return trip, said gangs of Negro girls, their gang names embroidered on their jackets, roamed the boat and attacked white girls.

Another witness said many Negro teenagers refused to take part in the rioting and condemned the gangs. About 80 per cent of the passengers were Negroes.

Two special police aboard the boat carrying a Memorial Day crowd were overwhelmed quickly by the teenagers.

Photographer Mobbed

During the return trip, about

quarters until their parents could call for them.

Cliff Preisigke, photographer for the Buffalo Courier-Express, said he was surrounded by a gang after he snapped a picture of the rioting at the amusement park.

"They swore at me and started pushing me back and forth," he said.

Mr. Preisigke was rescued when provincial police pushed through the gang.

Fist fights broke out and pop bottles were thrown as the teenagers milled around the park's main entrance. A 35-year-old white woman was assaulted by several Negro girls on the park's midway. A Negro steelworker was attacked by a group of white youths on the beach.

About 15,000 persons were in the amusement park when the rioters landed from the boat.

17 Negro Youths Arrested In New York Park

NEW YORK, May 31.—(AP)—Police seized a gun and other weapons as they rounded up 17 youths Wednesday in Pelham Bay Park.

Seized were a 22-caliber rifle loaded with five bullets, two knives, a bull whip, a four-foot chain, a wooden club and a machine roller bearing.

Police said the youths, all Negroes, had been roaming through the park picnic areas "spoiling for trouble."

One of the youths ran up the steps of a stadium in the park and threw down a knife during the roundup.

Thirteen of the youths were charged with unlawful assembly and violation of the Sullivan Anti-Weapons Law. Four others, who are under 16, were charged with juvenile delinquency.

The roundup came as a special precautionary force of 40 uniformed patrolmen and 20 mounted officers patrolled the park.

Canadian Resort Rocked By Racial Strife

This Negro girl was hauled away by police at Crystal Beach, Ontario, after an amusement resort fight which provincial police declared "strictly racial." Nine persons were arrested after the brawl at the park and aboard a pleasure liner.

(Story on Page Five)

—UP Telephoto

Negro, White Youths Arrested

FBI Enters Probe Of Excursion Riot

Herald Fri. 6-1-56 Miami Fla P. 23-A

BUFFALO, N. Y. —(AP)— The Federal Bureau of Investigation Thursday opened a "full and complete investigation" of the riot-torn passage of an excursion steamer from Crystal Beach, Ont., to Buffalo.

Fist and knife-slinging brawlers, both white and Negro, disrupted the holiday at the beach Wednesday night for thousands of Buffalo residents and turned the night's final run of the steamer Canadiana into an hour of terror.

At least 50 persons were injured. Seven received hospital treatment.

The FBI action was requested by U. S. Dist. Atty. John O. Henderson, who said after spending the day studying the knotty jurisdictional question:

"I am pretty well convinced we have at least concurrent jurisdiction with local authorities.

He indicated the vessel's American registry entered into the question, and that the jurisdiction might extend to the dock on the Canadian side.

Meanwhile, federal assault complaints were filed against two of 12 youths arrested here and in Crystal Beach.

Ontario provincial police arrested five Negro youths and four whites at Crystal Beach, a resort and amusement center on the north shore of Lake Erie 15 miles west of Buffalo. They ranged in age from 15 to 22.

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Two of these last three, Richard Jenkins, 17, and William Brown, 16, were named in the assault complaint filed by Ralph Green, first mate of the vessel. Green led the crew detail that tried to quell the brawling on the upper deck as peaceful passengers, both Negro and white, cowered in roped-off sections or lower-deck public rooms.

The third boy picked up here was not charged.

Four of the Negro youths arrested in Crystal Beach were charged with unlawful assembly. The fifth, a 15-year-old, was turned over to juvenile authorities. The four white youths were charged with creating a disturbance.

F.B.I. Probing Race Riot Aboard Excursion Ship

Courier-Journal Louisville Ky. P. 6

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Requested by U. S. Attorney

The F.B.I. action was requested by United States District Attorney John O. Henderson, who said after spending the day studying the knotty jurisdictional question:

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Canadians Arrest Nine

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Bail of $250 was set for each. The white boys posted bail and were released. The Negro boys, authorities said, could not raise bail and were transferred to jail in Welland, Ontareo.

Capt. J. E. Legate of the Provincial police in Crystal Beach, described the rioting as "strictly racial."

'Simply Rowdyism'

But Fillmore L. Hall, general manager of the park and the boat line, said "there was no connection in any way with race or color."

"It was a simple case of the very prevalent present-day rowdyism caused by teen-agers," he said.

During the trip on the Canadiana last night, one 17-year-old white youth told reporters aboard the vessel that he and others were attacked on the dance floor.

"A bunch of them surrounded us on the dance floor and then they started punching. I tried to lead a couple of white girls out of the mob and all of a sudden some guy hit me with a beer bottle," the youth said.

'Looking for Trouble'

"I can't understand why they did it," he said. "They were just looking for trouble."

Newsmen said that many of the Negro youths quietly sat on deck chairs unable "to hide their disgust with the less well-behaved members of their race."

"They're disgracing our race," one Negro boy said.

FBI probes rioting aboard lake steamer

Miami Fla P. 1 Fri. 6-1-56

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1—(AP)—Federal authorities today were conducting a "full and complete investigation" of Memorial Day riots aboard an excursion steamer that climaxed a day of clashes between whites and Negroes at the Crystal Beach (Ont.) Amusement Park.

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State, municipal and community groups also took action.

A spokesman for Gov. Harriman said the governor had expressed "grave concern" over the demonstrations.

Mayor Steven Pankow of Buffalo called a meeting of community leaders for today to discuss ways to prevent similar outbreaks.

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FBI Probes Teen Riots On Cruise

Constitution Fri. 6-1-56 Atlanta, Ga.

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U.S. JURISDICTION

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FBI Opens Probe Of Race Rioting

Post-Herald Fri. 6-1-56

50 On Boat Injured In Night Of Terror

Miami Fla.

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Bail of $250 was set for each. The white boys posted bail and were released. The Negro boys, authorities said, could not raise bail and were transferred to jail in Welland, Ont.

jurisdiction with local authorities."

Buffalo police arrested 12 youths but charges have been filed against only two. Six of the injured persons were hurt badly enough to require hospitalization.

Witnesses described the melee aboad the vessel as a "nightmare f flashing knives and sobbing, rightened teenagers."

The Buffalo Courier - Express said that most of the trouble was caused by Negro teenagers.

Two reporters for the Courier-Express, Margaret Wynn and Dick Hirsch, said many of the white youngsters, several of them battered and bearing knife wounds, huddled below deck after attacks by Negro teenagers, who made up the majority of the passengers.

"Above deck, all hell had broken loose as roving groups of Negroes calmly attacked the outnumbered whites," the reporters said.

"Girls were beaten unmercifully and youths who attempted to defend them were slugged and kicked without feeling. Members of the ship's crew and private police vainly attempted to keep order, but

on the trip from Buffalo to the Canadian beach. At the amusement park, three Negroes and three white youths began fighting.

Thousands of persons of both races got into the battle, until Canadian provincial police stopped the brawl and arrested nine of the combatants, five Negro and four white.

Half an hour later, some 300 Negroes marched on the guardhouse and threatened to free the prisoners. Police reinforcements broke up the mob.

However, sporadic fights raged throughout the day and the trouble flared into full-fledged rioting on the return trip.

F. L. Hall, operator of the amusement park, said it was the first time in 64 years of operation that such disorders had occurred at the park. He said, however, that it was "not a race riot."

Canadian police disagreed and said the fracas was "strictly racial." All of the 12 persons under arrest, eight Negroes and four

RIOT ABOARD BOAT

International Incident Almost Occurs

Lake Erie Pleasure Cruise Is Scene of Youthful Rioters' Rampage During Excursion

BUFFALO, N. Y.—(ANP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has started a full-scale inquiry into a riot between white and Negro teenagers which turned an excursion trip into a "nightmare" of horror.

A question of international jurisdiction was raised by the brawl, which occurred on a holiday boat in the international waters of Lake Erie, between Ontario, Canada, and Buffalo.

At least 50 persons were injured in the riot aboad the excursion steamer Canadiana. The fighting flared after a day of disorders at Crystal Beach amusement park in Canada.

The FBI investigation was ordered by U. S. Atty. John O. Henderson, who said he believes the U. S. has "at least concurrent

when one fight was broken up, another flared in a different section."

It is reported that of the 1,000 persons aboard the steamer, at least 800 were Negroes.

Hirsch and Miss Wynn said most of the trouble was caused by "gangs of Negro girls who walked the deck, attacking and molesting white girls."

The trouble apparently began

whites, are Americans. Federal charges have been filed against two.

The federal prosecutor here said that the fact that the ship had American registry settled the matter of jurisdiction.

43a 1956

NEW YORK

Pupils Must Pay For Subway Riot

The entire student body of William Cullen Bryant High School, Long Island City, will be penalized as a result of a riot staged by about 200 boys on a subway train Tuesday.

The special train was taking 1700 Bryant students to the high school basketball championship playoffs in Madison Square Garden. Three cars were wrecked as the rioting youths smashed windows and light bulbs, twisted fan blades and ripped out seat cushions.

This was the first incident of teen-age violence during the day. Later, a 17-year-old boy was stabbed and three others were injured in a battle between two student groups in the Garden. Still later, another student brawl broke out on an IND subway train.

School officials said yesterday that damage to the special Bryant train had been estimated at about $175 and that this must be paid by Bryant students or from the school's General Organization fund.

Superintendent of Schools William Jansen imposed a ban on the mass use of public transportation by Bryant students during the present school term, which ends in June.

15 on Bus Held In School Clash Near Junior High

Inquirer Wed. 4-25-56 Philadelphia, Pa.

W. Catholic Group Seized for Jeers, Light-Bulb Barrage

P-33

Fifteen West Catholic High School students were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct yesterday as the result of a disturbance that flared into a near-riot outside the Shaw Junior High School at 54th st. and Warrington ave.

Police said electric light bulbs were taken from the PTC bus on which the high shcool students were riding, and were tossed like bombs to explode at the feet of junior high school pupils on the sidewalk during the uproar.

ILL-FEELING MOUNTS

The clash occurred as the climax of mounting ill feeling between students of the two schools, both of whom use Route 6 buses between their classrooms and homes. It broke out yesterday as a bus traveling south on 54th st., with a load of students from the high school, stopped at the entrance to the junior high to pick up students there.

Officer William Lafferty, of the Juvenile Aid Bureau, said the West Catholic students jeered and shouted insulting epithets as the bus pulled up. The jeers were followed by a barrage of light bulbs, one of which cut a girl student at Shaw on the leg in exploding.

2 TEACHERS INTERVENE

Two Shaw teachers on traffic duty at the intersection, Eugene Mazza, of 326 N. Felton st., and Thomas Faulkner, of 90 S. Keystone ave., Upper Darby, heard the uproar and ran over to quell it. When they too were jeered, they ordered the Shaw students who already had boarded the bus to get off, and requested the few adults aboard also to leave.

Police then were summoned, and they took into custody the students remaining in the vehicle. All were taken in emergency patrol cars to the 55th and Pine sts. police station. Fourteen of those arrested, under 18 years of age, were transferred to the Youth Study Center for questioning. The other, David Feerick, 18, of 62d st. near Elmwood ave., was held for a hearing at the police station this morning.

1000 Negroes riot aboard steamer

News P.2 Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, July 31—(AP) — A fist-swinging disturbance flared up early today on a Wilson Line Delaware River steamer just before the vessel docked at Philadelphia.

Police said they had to use blackjacks to help quell the riot, participated in by an estimated 1000 of the 2500 passengers, all Negroes.

Tues. 7-31-56

THE BATTLE began on the cruise liner, State of Pennsylvania, apparently after two men bumped each other on the dance floor. Their resultant argument erupted into a battle that raged for 20 minutes before police finally brought it under control.

Six youths were arrested, and one woman was taken to a hospital after falling down a flight of stairs on the ship at the height of the rioting.

The 60 policemen who participated emerged from the battle with blood-splattered, torn uniforms. Many were bruised where they were kicked by the brawlers. They had gone aboard the vessel when it docked after its three-hour trip.

The people aboard the vessel were members of three organizations: The Leonard C. Irving Lodge 994 and Chris J. Perry Lodge 965, both of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Fairmount Social Club.

Police Blackjacks Help Quell Negro Riot In Philadelphia

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31 (AP) — A fist - swinging disturbance flared up early today on a Wilson Line Delaware River steamer just before the vessel docked at Philadelphia.

Police said they had to use blackjacks to help quell the riot participated in by an estimated 1,000 of the 2,500 passengers, all Negroes.

43a

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The people aboard the vessels were members of three organizations: The Leonard C. Irving Lodge No. 994 and Chris J. Perry Lodge 965, both of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Fairmount Social Club.

Burton Well, a private detective, in charge of seven ship detectives, said the trouble started first about 10 p.m. as the vessel was midway between Philadelphia and Chester.

After the dance floor collision, Wells said, one of the men pulled ou. a knife and the detective said he had to use a blackjack to make him drop the weapon.

When Wells placed the knife carrier under arrest there was a short disturbance, mostly shouts, but this calmed down and everything remained normal until the ship returned to the dock.

Negroes Riot Aboard Ship

Wed. 8-1-56 Philadelphia Black Dispatch Oklahoma City

PHILADELPHIA.—(ANP) — A riot involving 1,000 of the 2,500 Negro passengers aboard a Wilson Line Delaware River steamer flared up last week following an argument between two men who bumped each other on the ship's dance floor.

43a

The first-swinging disturbance exploded just before the vessel docked here.

Thurs. 8-10-56

The riot began on the cruiser-liner, State of Pennsylvania, apparently after the argument erupted into a battle that raged for 20 minutes before police finally brought it under control.

Six youths were arrested and one woman was taken to a hospital after falling down a flight of stairs on the ship during the height of the rioting.

The 60 policemen who finally quelled the disturbance emerged from the battle with blood-spattered, torn uniforms. Many were bruised where they were kicked by the brawlers. They were called to the ship after its dock from a three-hour trip.

Black Dispatch

The people aboard the ship were members of three organizations the Leonard C. Irving Lodge 994 and the Chris J. Perry Lodge 965, both of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Fairmount Social club.

Rock 'n' Roll Blues Largely From Booze

Post-Times Herald
Wed. 9-20-56
Washington, D.C.

By Paul Sampson
Star Reporter

Professor Fats Domino held a seminar on rock n' roll music yesterday afternoon and allowed that it was alcohol not tthe "big beat," that causes rock n' roll riots.

Domino

Domino spoke to a group of newsmen summoned to the Casino Royal night club by a telegram that promised a "music" seminar to explain and analyze the current trend in popular music." Domino currently is appearing at the Casino Royal.

Domino, a diffident, soft-spoken man, appeared for his lecture dressed in a conservative gray flannel suit, lighter gary tie, with horseshoe-shaped diamond stickpin, and two-tone black and white shoes.

"I don't see anything wrong with rock 'n' roll," Domino said, "and don't blame it for riots . . . Anywhere liquor is served anything can happen."

Domino's band was caught in the middle of a riot last week at a Navy dance in Newport, R. I.

"They served beer in those big quart bottles and in pitchers, and there was dancing on the dance floor," Domino said. After the fighting started, he tried to play to quiet them down.

"But when those Navy and Marines get together . . ."

Domino shook his head sadly. "I ducked on the floor to duck the bottles," he added.

He didn't think the music started the fight. "I don't know why music should make anybody fight. It makes me happy even when I'm feeling bad," Domino said.

There's nothing new about n' roll, Domino explained. He's been playing it 15 years and calling it rythm-and-blues. The basic thing that marks it is the heavily accented two beats to the bar as distinguished from the conventional equal accenting of all four beats. The two beats, he explained, were lifted from Dixieland jazz.

"Modern jazz took the beat away from music so the kids couldn't dance. We put the beat back in," he said. "Matter of fact, I can't dance, but if they play a certain beat I can move my feet around."

With that, he sat down at the piano and bounced through a fast chorus of "When My Dreamboat Comes Home"—with the big beat.

ROCK AND ROLL RIOT LEADS TO NAVAL BAN

Memphis, Tenn.
Commercial Appeal
Thurs. 9-20-56

Enlisted Men's Club Is Wrecked At Newport

FATS DOMINO PLAYING

By The Associated Press

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 19.—There will be no more "rock and roll" music at the naval station's Enlisted Men's Club here for at least a month, perhaps never.

Rear Adm. Ralph D. Earle Jr., commanding officer, issued the edict Wednesday after inspecting the club wrecked Tuesday night during a beer bottle throwing, chair-swinging riot.

10 Hurt, 9 Arrested

Ten sailors were injured and nine arrested during the riot that developed when someone doused the lights as Negro Fats Domino's band reached a frenzied tempo.

The fight spilled out into public streets and bars while ambulance and Newport and Jamestown police aided by the shore patrol responded to the riot call.

Admiral Earle said his investigation indicated that the only cause of the melee among white and Negro sailors and marines and their wives and dates was the excitement accompanying the fever-pitched "rock and roll" and the plunging of the dance floor into darkness by an unidentified guest.

Racial factions or friction between sailors and marines were ruled out as contributing factors by Earle.

Admiral Earle ordered all band engagements canceled for a month, adding "I wouldn't be surprised if there is no more 'rock and roll' here."

Domino, still riding high with his recording of "My Ba-loo (blue) EH-von" (heaven), said his music had nothing to do with the disorders.

'Paper Sups Needed'

"If you want my opinion," Fats said, "I'd say they should not have been serving that beer in all those quart bottles. That provided those fellows with too many weapons. They should have served that beer in paper cups."

The club, located on Government property outside the naval base gate, was a mess of broken bottles.

"ereafter," said the admiral, "all beer will be served in paper cups."

Domino said no member of the band was injured in the fights, but his suitcase with about four hundred dollars in clothing was stolen.

"There are a lot of different kinds of people who go to dances," Fats said. Anyone of them might start trouble. Music itself doesn't make trouble. It's just music."

Three sailors were held at the Naval ospital here with facial injuries. Seven others were treated for cuts and bruises and released.

GI Club Wrecked in Rock 'n' Roll Riot

Post-Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Wed. 9-20-56

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 19 (AP)—Sudden dousing of the lights during a "rock 'n' roll" dance at the naval station's Enlisted Men's Club last night triggered a beer-bottle-throwing, chair-swinging riot among about 1000 persons, wrecked the club, sent 10 sailors to a hospital and led to the arrest of nine others.

Band Leader Fats Domino and his men were playing a frenzied tune when the full-scale fracas developed and spilled out into the streets. Ambulances and Newport and Jamestown police responded to the riot call.

An investigation ordered immediately by Rear Adm. Ralph D. Earle Jr., commander of the base, indicated that the only cause of the row among white and Negro sailors and marines and their wives and women companions was the excitement accompanying the stirring "rock 'n' roll" and the plunging of the dance floor into darkness by an unidentified person.

Racial factions and friction between sailors and marines were ruled out as contributing factors by Adm. Earle.

"I wouldn't be surprised if there is no more 'rock 'n' roll' here," Adm. Earle said.

"If you want my opinion," Domino said, "I'd say they should not have been serving that beer in all those quart bottles. That provided those fellows with too many weapons.

Guardsmen Arrive in Clinton To Stop Integration Disorders

Post & Times Herald Thurs. 9-3-56 P. 10

Tear Gas Disperses Mob In Segregation-Split Town

Times New York Sun. 9-2-56

By The Associated Press

CLINTON, Tenn., Sept. 1—Local volunteers drove a catcalling mob of 500 off the courthouse lawn with tear gas tonight just before state highway patrolmen roared into town with sirens and lights blaring to restore order in this riot-torn town.

The volunteer police had cleared the courthouse square about an hour before the scheduled start of big rally called to protest the intergration of Clinton High School.

However, the crowds kept pressing in despite three arrests and constant action of the auxiliary police who tried to move loitering spectators along.

The mob threatened to overwhelm the forty-seven-man local force, advancing with shouts of "Nigger lovers!" and "Get their guns and kill them."

But when the officers loosed tear gas shells and one officer fired a pistol into the air, the mob moved slowly back to the sidewalk and street.

Guard Troops Arriving

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

CLINTON, Tenn., Sept. 1—Community officials mobilized tonight a volunteer citizens' police unit of forty men armed with riot guns, pistols and tear gas bombs to prevent local mob violence.

At dusk the unit dramatically moved into the courthouse square with orders to break up any group of more than five persons that congregated on the sidewalk and to arrest anyone who refused to keep moving.

About an hour later state law enforcement authorities bolstered the community action with the arrival of 100 highway patrolmen ordered to the scene by Gov. Frank G. Clement. It was announced that National Guard troops would begin arriving tomorrow.

[In Texas the town of Mansfield, where other disorders have broken out, appealed to the United States Supreme Court to delay racial integration of its schools.]

The center of tonight's stage was the courthouse square area and the bordering main thoroughfare where mob violence held sway for five hours last night as part of a protest against recent racial integration in Clinton's public high school.

Fifteen minutes after the volunteer police unit had moved into the courthouse square the first arrest was made. The prisoner, identified as Lee Moneymaker, was lodged in the city jail on charges of refusing to move and talking back to police officers.

A tense situation greeted the volunteer unit as they came into the square where about 150 persons, mostly women and children, were standing in groups. When told to move, a young woman with two small children retorted:

"I'll move a step at a time, but your shotguns don't frighten me and I have only one life to live."

In the next forty-five minutes two more arrests were made under similar circumstances. The third prisoner scuffled with the police at the door of the station house, causing a crowd to gather. There was no reaction.

The volounteer unit had been sworn in as patrolmen augmenting the regular town force of ten police officers. The special unit was in charge of Leo Grant Jr., a native New Yorker who is an attorney at near-by Oak Ridge.

Mr. Grant, 29 years old, is a former Army parachutist who saw combat in World War II and in Korea. He wore a .45-caliber automatic in a shoulder holster as he led the volunteer unit into action.

The volunteer policemen wore civilian clothes and many carried shotguns brought from their homes. They moved in units of four, with a uniformed patrolman in each unit to help identify the law enforcement status of the group.

Mr. Grant announced that there would be no permission given tonight for any public speaker to address a gathering anywhere in the city. A main reason for the city's stepped-up police action was fear of mob violence resulting from a pro-segregational rally scheduled for tonight at 8 P. M.

Mayor W. E. Lewallen and the six-member City Council augmented the regular police force with the volunteers. At the same time they declared their support of a formal request of Glad Woodword, Anderson County Sheriff, for state assistance.

Both town and county officials declared that their requests for law enforcement aid were promoted by their belief that "a state of emergency exists in Clinton and there is mob violence that is out of control of local officials."

They were referring to last night's incident of unruly mob action in which some three blocks of the main thoroughfare was the scene of frenzied crowds halting automobiles with Negro occupants, shouting epithets and curses and in several instances damaging the cars before they got away.

The mob, numbering from 200 to 1,000 persons at different times, rampaged along the three-block area for some four hours without hindrance from local law enforcement officers.

Clinton, a mountain community about seventeen miles west of Knoxville in the East Tennessee highlands, has been the scene of several community disturbances since last Monday when Clinton High School became the first state-supported public school to integrate its classrooms.

Under a Federal court order, the high school took twelve Negro pupils into a student body of some 800 white children. It was a case that had been in litigation for five years and although the integration move was not a popular one it had received general approval in the community.

The integration at the school got under way with little fanfare, but tensions mounted as John Kasper, 26-year-old native of Camden, N. J., descended on the town and announced that he would prod parents to protest the mixing of the races in the school.

Kasper said he was executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council, a pro-segregationist organization. He harangued crowds on the courthouse steps daily and urged local action in picketing the school building.

On Wednesday and Thursday there were several flareups involving interracial fist fights and milling throngs on the school grounds. Local police made several arrests for disorderly conduct and generally had the situation under control.

On Wednesday night, Kasper addressed a large crowd from the courthouse steps and was served with a copy of a Federal Court injunction restraining interference with the integration at Clinton High School. He continued to rail against the school action and subsequently was arrested for violating the court order.

Yesterday in Federal court in Knoxville, Judge Robert L. Taylor adjudged Kasper in contempt for wilfully violating the injunction and sentenced him to one year in prison. Kasper was returned to jail without bail pending an appeal application to be heard Tuesday.

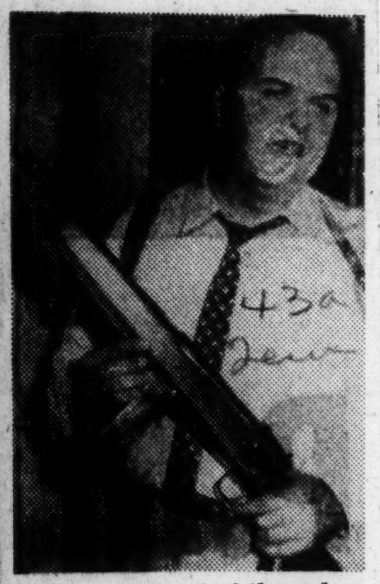
A few hours after the Knoxville action, Asa Carter, head of the North Alabama White Citizens Council, arrived in Clinton and spoke to a crowd of about 1,000 persons on the court house lawn. He confined his remarks to white supremacy advocacy, avoiding any reference to the school case that might be in violation of the court injunction.

At the conclusion of Mr. Carter's talk, the crowd spilled from the lawn into the main street, which is actually part of United States Highway 25-W, a north-south thoroughfare widely traveled by tourists at this time of the year.

Crowd Acts As Decoy

It was learned reliably that the crowd acted as a decoy to center the interest of local police while Mr. Carter left town and escaped any possibility of being subject to police inquiry.

But the crowd became feverishly excited, chanting and yelling and blocking traffic. Some participants spotted autos from Michigan and Ohio with Negro occupants and rushed the cars. They hammered on the windows, rocked the cars and pulled open the doors, but the vehicles managed to get away before anyone could be dragged out.



Leo Grant, head of the volunteer police force helping regular Clinton (Tenn.) officers, holds a sub-machine gun he is issuing to one of his men.

CLINTON, Tenn., Sept. 2 (AP)—Two battalions of Tennessee National Guardsmen in full battle gear rolled into Clinton today to keep order in this small east state town which has become a focal point of southern resistance to school integration.

The troops, 600 strong, took over from 100 highway patrolmen and half that number of local police and hastily organized vigilantes who held off an unruly mob last night in a tear gas punctuated climax to a week of snarling, hooting anti-integration disorders.

In contrast to the tumultuous situation last night when the highway patrol dashed in with sirens screaming, the vanguard of guardsmen arrived in midmorning with Sunday quiet prevailing.

There was no more than the usual number of people on the streets. Most of the townsfolk were at church listening to their ministers urge calmness.

However, a small group of determined segregationists retired to the Blowing Springs grammar school three miles north of the Guard's patrol area here, and drove off newsmen and photographers with stones and epithets.

The troopers moved in and the Guardsmen mobilized during the night in response to Gov. Frank Clement's order late yesterday to put down the disturbance, blamed by Clement on "out-of-state agitators."

The Governor acted at the urgent plea of Clinton and Anderson county officials. They had feared a giant rally scheduled by anti-integration organizations might result in renewal of riots which had torn Clinton since its high school was integrated last Monday.

As it turned out, the Saturday night crowd, which grew to about 1500 in the face of tear gas bombs, finally was quieted by the exhortations of segregation leaders using a sound truck. It dispersed quietly at the approach of a thunderstorm.

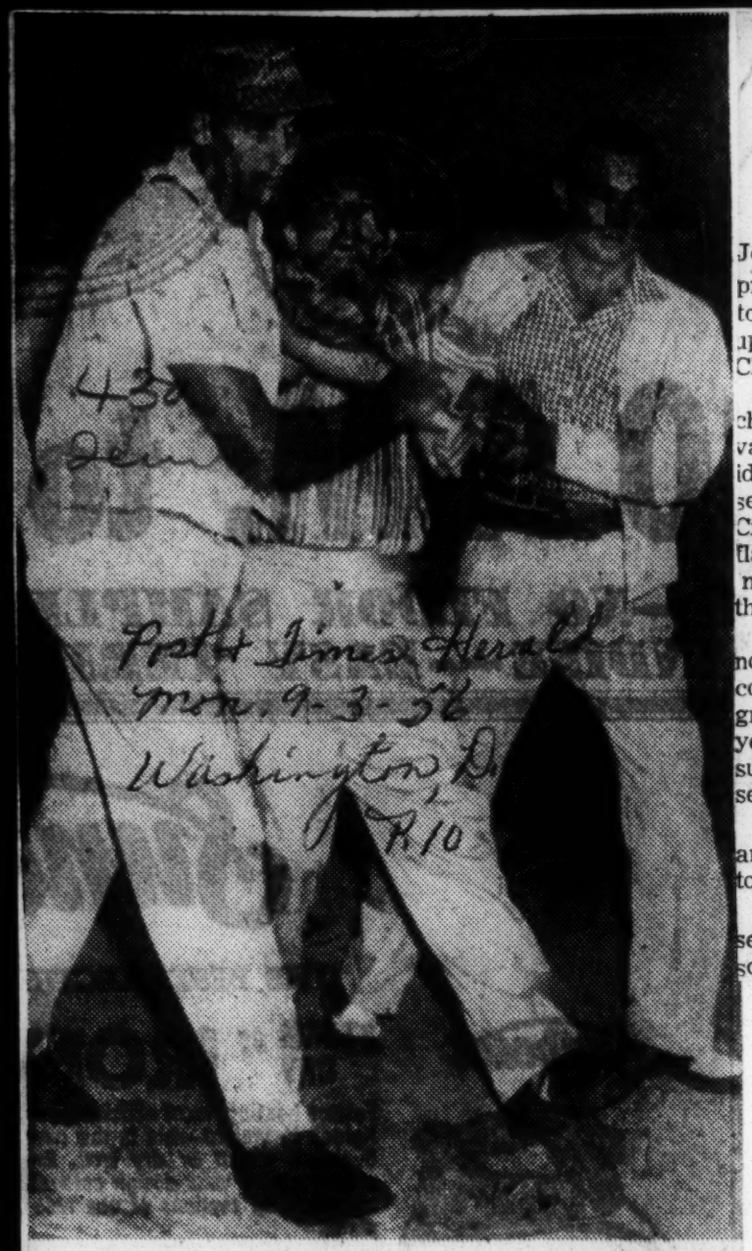
The military arriving today included 10 25-ton M-41 tanks mounting 76 millimeter guns, three armored personnel carriers and 100 other vehicles.

The main body moved straight through Clinton to the bivouac area at the fairgrounds. The tanks circled Courthouse square and parked a few blocks away.

There was no demonstration.

The patrolmen, who had remained on duty all night, greeted the Guardsmen, then began leaving town to patrol the state's highways for the rest of the Labor Day weekend.

Adjutant Gen. Joe W. Henry, commander of the Guard force, set up headquarters in the Clinton Municipal Building just off Courthouse square.



Associated Press Photos

A demonstrator is hustled to the Clinton jail by two burly volunteer policemen. He was in the crowd which was broken up with the help of tear gas.

Local law enforcement officers were helpless to control the crowd. Clinton's police force and the sheriff and eight deputies are not trained or equipped for mob control and they seemed to be stunned at the development.

The show of violence was a fluctuating thing of sharply shifting moods. At times it was menacing in its fury and at other periods it was only an unruly group of some forty or fifty teen-agers acting in hoodlum fashion.

To observers in general it appeared that local police officers without reinforcement could not handle the more passionate moments of the crowd, but that some fifteen or twenty highway patrolmen could have readily broken up the hoodlum groups and restored order.

Integration Foe Cleared Of School Riot Attempt

CLINTON, Tenn., Aug. 28 (AP)—John Kasper, a Washington, D.C., prosegregation leader, was cleared today of charges of trying to stir up a protest against integration at Clinton High School.

Kasper was arrested Sunday on charges of inciting to riot and vagrancy. Police said Kasper, who identified himself as executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council, distributed inflammatory literature and tried to induce Clinton parents to picket the school.

The 26 - year - old Kasper announced immediately he would continue his efforts to keep Negroes out of Clinton High, which yesterday became the first state-supported high school in Tennessee to integrate.

"We will go with our picketing and strike until we win," Kasper told a reporter.

A handful of boys carrying prosegregation signs picketed the school grounds.

Court Stands on Integration

Assemblies Banned By Guard in Clinton

CLINTON, Tenn.—(AP)—Militiamen who stared down a mob of 1,500 anti-integration demonstrators Sunday night were ordered Monday to get tough and see that no further crowds get a chance to form.

State Adj. Gen. Joe Henry, commanding 633 National Guardsmen, issued orders banning all assemblies, congregations of individuals, public speaking and use of public address systems outdoors, and prohibited parking in the downtown area.

Meanwhile, the Tennessee Supreme Court refused at Nashville to try to halt Clinton High School's integration, put into effect under Federal Court order last Monday when 12 Negroes were among 800 pupils enrolled.

The state's high court said the U. S. Supreme Court already had decided the questions brought up by the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government in an "emergency" plea Monday.

Gen. Henry said his troops would not allow anybody on the court-house lawn after 6 p.m. The lawn and Courthouse Square have been the gathering point for the leaderless unruly mobs which have shaken the town nightly for a week.

In another move aimed at heading off some of the "outside interference" which officials have blamed for much of the disturbances here, the State Highway Patrol was asked to detour through-traffic around the town.

The guard units moved into this town of 4,000 Sunday with 10 tanks, a helicopter and full mob-control gear to relieve highway patrolmen who had preceded them on the double-quick Saturday night in quick response to Gov. Frank Clement's orders to come in and restore peace.

Looking forward to Tuesday when Clinton High School reopens after the long Labor Day weekend, Henry said he planned to ask the state attorney general's office if the Guard has jurisdiction to enforce a Federal Court order issued by Judge Robert L. Taylor at Knoxville last Wednesday prohibiting anyone from interfering with peaceful integration.

The Clinton Riot

Advertised P. 4-a
Fri. 9-7-56

U.S. Newspapers Approve Gov. Clement's Use Of Troops To Quell The Mob, Place The Blame On Outside Agitators

Montgomery, Ala.

Problems Of Desegregation

The New York Herald Tribune

DESEGREGATION must come; the law cannot be flouted; evasions cannot be allowed to halt the process indefinitely. But the strictness with which the law is applied, and the sanctions it uses must depend to some degree at least upon actual conditions within each community affected.

43a

Like Germany Of The 30s

The New York Post

ANALOGIES between nations and periods of history are always hazardous. It is time to say bluntly, however, that the moral crisis created for America by the hooliganism of the white-supremacy gangs is no less profound than the challenge that the Nazi street rioters offered to Germany in the early 1830s.

There, as here, the goon squads set themselves above the law. There, as here, they terrorized local officials and

Negroes' Night of Terror

BOMBS, BULLETS IN TENN.

converted random violence into national upheaval. There, as here, they rallied the frustrated, the sick and the depraved to their own version of "Aryan supremacy" and incited small children to torment those allegedly born inferior to themselves.

There, as here, men of good will had to decide whether to resist or to retreat, and too many fled or stood passively silent, trusting that the storm would blow over. And through it all an elderly general presided benignly over the doom of the German republic.

Obviously the parallel can be overstated. The White Citizens Councils are unlikely to obtain the keys to the White House from Dwight D. Eisenhower. But societies can be slowly poisoned if responsible men look the other way while disorder rules the day. School desegregation has become an historic test of the processes of democracy. If we falter now, we will not only lose the respect of most of the world; millions of Americans may lose respect for the institutions under which we live.

Keep Agitators Out

The (Memphis) Commercial Appeal

THE National Guard seems to have the riotous situation at Clinton under control. It must be kept that way.

As was the case at Columbia a few years ago, most of the trouble has been stirred by outsiders—professional agitators, meddlers and perhaps even those with subversive motives. They should be gotten out of Clinton without any unnecessary or delaying ceremony. They are doing Clinton and this state terrible injury. Once out, they should be kept out—or jailed.

What Would They Do?

The Chicago Tribune

THE disorders at Clinton, Tenn., and Mansfield, Tex. . . . presented an unrivaled opportunity for the candidates of both major parties to clarify their position on civil rights.

The platforms of both parties were ambiguous. While the candidates have made some comment on the civil rights question since mob activity began in the two Southern communities, it remains a mystery what they actually would propose to do in meeting the situation.

Apparently the candidates intend to wash their hands of this treacherous problem and leave the states to deal with it as they may. The states concerned have already shown some disposition to reestablish order in the communities, but it is doubtful if they will use their police powers to see that Negroes are enrolled and safeguarded in the schools. If there is a continuing default of this kind, the issue will be squarely before the federal government. What would it do? On this central issue the candidates are silent.

The Law Must Prevail

The Columbus (Ga.) Ledger

THE Negro was not the major or sole target as the mob spirit mounted. There was a riot without race. The Negroes stuck close to Foley Hill, and the mob was one against the law, not the Negro. It was mob against policemen; mob against state troops, and mob against National Guard. The Negro became a secondary figure.

To his great credit, Gov. Frank Clement sent in the National Guard. He explained it was neither a move for nor against segregation. It was to maintain order. If law could be defied on the segregation issue, it could be trampled on others.

Lawlessness Solves Nothing

The New York Times

INTEGRATION in Southern schools where segregation has been the rule is not easy for either race. Does anybody believe this is a pleasant situation for the Negro boys and girls who are innocently caught up in this controversy? The Supreme Court never said it would be easy or that it ought to be effected by legal force and overnight.

But there can be no sympathy with persons organized specifically to make trouble, often in communities of which they are not themselves residents, and whose appeal is to lawlessness. They hurt all of us. They injure their country at home and abroad.

Enforcement By Bayonet

The (Charleston, S.C.) News & Courier

ONLY under intolerable pressure do law-abiding citizens of a community revolt. In calling out the Tennessee National Guard with obvious reluctance Gov. Frank Clement has said he wanted it understood he acted to preserve order and not in behalf either of integration or segregation of the races.

Federal courts will not be able to enforce their edicts without the use of military force. The restoration of order from mob rule is very different from enforcement with bayonets of hateful court decrees.

Alabama Is Prepared

The Birmingham News

THE great majority of Southerners opposed to desegregation, we believe, is also opposed to defiance of law and disorder. They want to try to find peaceful and lawful ways of maintaining separate schools. In Alabama steps to that end have been taken by legislative act and constitutional amendment.

Tradition To Uphold

The Nashville Tennessean

THE twelve Negro children will go back to school at Clinton where the law of the land decreed they should go. As American citizens they had the right to attend the school without the threats, inconvenience, and embarrassment that were forced upon them.

The damage done to those children and to the white children who attend school with them by all the display and all the violence and threats of violence cannot be undone. They will remember it to their dying day.

But it is strongly to be hoped that the kind of mass action, induced by wild harangues, that intruded upon all these children may now be ended. It must be ended. And the presence of the National Guard should be sufficient to assure that it will be.

Tennessee is in a position of special responsibility in this hour. Its good citizens, therefore, will be proud that their state Supreme Court turned aside a plea that it interfere with the process of justice as set forth by the United States Supreme Court.

The Troublemakers

The Washington Post

PATIENCE is imperative in letting Southern communities adjust to a Supreme Court mandate which involves a major change in the pattern of their social relations. But there can be no patience with outright defiance of the law or with attempts to incite riots and lawlessness.

CAMPAIGN OF FEAR

Advertiser pg 1

Clinton White Pupils Given Dynamite Threats

Thurs. 9-6-56

Montgomery, Ala.

CLINTON, Tenn., Sept. 5 (AP) — Segregationists in militia-quieted Clinton were accused today of threatening to dynamite homes of white children attending racially mixed classes—but more pupils came to school.

Dr. J. Brittain Jr., principal of the high school that integrated last week under federal court order, said two mothers reported "they had received personal calls from people who told them that if their children weren't removed from school, their homes would be dynamited after the National Guard left."

These and other calls, he said, convince him that there is an organized campaign of intimidation by telephone and personal visits.

All 12 Negroes enrolled at Clinton High attended classes today, arriving amid dead silence from white pupils standing around. The white attendance was 312, still 482 short of the registered total but an increase of 55 from yesterday.

Adj. Gen. Joe Henry, commanding the 633-man National Guard contingent here, told a news conference, "We just may do a fade-out one of these days." But he said he does not know when the day will come and gave no indication it is imminent. Earlier he said the guard, ordered here Sunday, will remain until permanent peace seems restored and local citizens have had time to organize a civil defense auxiliary police force to guard against recurrence of anti-integration disorders.

Brittain said at a news conference there is a "campaign of fear going on" to keep children away from the high school and that the group conducting it includes "agitators who brought on these demonstrations in Clinton."

He said he received 75 telephone calls from agitated parents reporting such things as a story, proved groundless, that a time bomb had been placed under the school.

Brittain appealed for continued support from parents and pupils who already have voted confidence in him for his decision to obey the court order.

In the only instance of violence reported as the day wore on, one of the men under arrest for a disturbance Monday night in Oliver Springs knocked down and pummeled Jack Corn, 27, photographer for the Nashville Tennessean. The prisoner, identified by National Guard officers as Earl C. Foster, 19, of Oliver Springs, was struck with a rifle butt by a guardsmen. Neither he nor Corn was seriously hurt.

PRISON CHOW IN RAIN

Prisoners arrested during the anti-integration disturbances at Oliver Springs Monday night, huddle from the rain while eating lunch under the watchful guard of National Guardsmen. While returning from lunch and during a search for a missing fork, one of the prisoners slugged a news photographer.—AP Wirephoto

3 Whites Face Riot Charges

By the United Press.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 4.—Police today charged three white men with inciting a riot that resulted in almost 1500 whites and Negroes battling with rocks and clubs over the use of a city-owned playground.

One Negro woman was hit on the head with a baseball bat and a Negro home was ripped by a shotgun blast before 18 policemen stopped the demonstration yesterday.

Police arrested Horace Morelock, 55, Andy Williams, 57, and George Cash, a bout 40.

Police said the three men touched off a dispute between whites and Negroes over the use of a city recreation park located in a racially mixed neighborhood.

The park was closed immediately and a four-man guard was posted by police around the field until dark.

Officer Held In Near Riot

TRENTON, Tenn., July 23 (AP).—A white policeman who shot a Negro in the leg during an arrest that nearly touched off a riot in this West Tennessee town has been charged with felonious assault.

The Saturday night shooting occurred at a Negro cafe. About 300 Negroes gathered in an angry crowd and milled about four hours before breaking up.

All off-duty police officers, county deputies and the highway patrol were alerted for possible trouble and stood by until the situation eased early yesterday.

The warrant against W. D. Hickman, county deputy and part-time city patrolman, was sworn out by L. V. Smith, father of the wounded man, Lindberg Smith, 30, of nearby Dyer.

Mr. Hickman was put under $1,000 bond. Mr. Smith, after treatment for a flesh wound, was charged with public drunkenness and resisting arrest.

Mayor J. O. Long said he was "sure patrolman Hickman was only doing his duty and he will be back on the job as soon as he is physically able.

Mr. Long gave this police version of what happened:

Three officers were sent to the cafe after a disturbance call was received. When they tried to arrest Mr. Smith, he ran outside. Mr. Hickman and Mr. Smith exchanged blows and Mr. Smith made a move toward his pocket. Mr. Hickman, partially blinded by a streetlight, pulled his service revolver and fired. Mr. Smith was taken to a hospital and left there under guard.

Big Group Warns Whites in Clinton

By The Associated Press.

CLINTON, Tenn., Sept. 5—Segregationists in militia-quieted Clinton were accused today of having threatened to dynamite the homes of white children who had attended racially mixed classes. However, more white pupils returned to school today.

D. S. Brittain Jr., principal of the high school that integrated last week under Federal court order, said that two mothers had reported that "they had received personal calls from people who told them that if their children weren't removed from school, their homes would be dynamited after the National Guard left."

These and other calls, he said, convince him that there is an organized campaign of intimidation by telephone and personal visits.

All twelve Negroes enrolled at Clinton High attended classes today, arriving amid dead silence from white pupils standing around. The white attendance was 312, still 482 short of the registered total but an increase of fifty-five from yesterday.

Maj. Gen. Joe W. Henry, State Adjutant General, commander of the 633-man National Guard contingent here, told a news conference "we just may do a fade-out one of these days." But he said he did not know when the day would come and gave no indication that it was imminent. Earlier, he said that the Guard ordered to this town of 7,000 Sunday, would remain until permanent peace seemed restored and local citizens have had time to organize a Civil Defense auxiliary police force to guard against recurrence of anti-integration disorders.

General Henry said that some Guardsmen faced with business or private hardships and emergencies were being sent home today. But, he said, their number represents "an insignificant amount" of the total.

Mr. Brittain said at a news conference that there was a "campaign of fear going on" to keep children away from the high school and that the group conducting it included "agitators who brought on these demonstrations in Clinton."

75 Calls Received

He said that he had received seventy-five telephone calls from agitated parents reporting such things as a story, proved groundless, that a time bomb had been placed under the school.

"People are being intimidated—it's perfectly obvious," Mr. Brittain said. He appealed for continued support from parents and pupils who already have voted confidence in him for his decision to obey the court order. But the principal also said he could not censure parents who honestly feared their children would be harmed if they sent them to school. He also said he would not punish absent children.

In the only instance of violence reported as the day wore on, one of the men under arrest for a disturbance Monday night in Oliver Springs knocked down and pummelled Jack Corn, 27 years old, a photographer for The Nashville Tennessean. The prisoner, identified by National Guard officers as Earl C. Foster, 19, of Oliver Springs, was struck with a rifle butt by a Guardsman. Neither he nor Mr. Corn was seriously hurt. Oliver Springs is eighteen miles west of this Anderson County seat. The mining community has a population of 1,000.

Kasper Trial On Sedition Set Nov. 5

CLINTON, Tenn., Sept. 25 (AP).—Segregationist John Kasper will be tried Nov. 5 on charges of sedition and inciting to riot.

Trial date was set today by Criminal Court Judge D. L. Hutson.

The charges stem from Kasper's activities in leading mass protests against racial integration of Clinton high school four weeks ago.

Kasper put up a fight last night when he was arrested in nearby Oak Ridge. A crowd of his supporters gathered around the Anderson county jail here after he was locked up. The throng dispersed, however, after Kasper was released under $2000 bond.

Sheriff Glad Woodward arrested Kasper—with an assist from a pint-sized constable who happened to be on hand—as demonstrators heckled speakers at a Democratic campaign rally.

The White Citizens Council organizer from Washington, D. C., said he resisted arrest because "they had no warrant when they arrested me. I refused to be taken into custody without seeing a warrant."

It was Kasper's third arrest in Anderson County since he went there to organize protests in advance of admission of 12 Negroes among 800 white students at Clinton high school Aug. 27.

The first time was the day before school opened, when he was jailed on charges of vagrancy and inciting a riot. The charges were dismissed two days later and he resumed his activity.

The next day he was arrested again, this time on a charge of contempt of Federal Court. He was convicted, given a year's sentence and released the next week on bond pending appeal.

Quiet Night Follows Race Riots in Clinton

CLINTON, Tenn., Sept 5 (AP).—Only a scattering of National Guardsmen patrolled Clinton today, following Anderson County's quietest night yet since Clinton High was integrated racially last week.

School Principal D. S. Brittain, jr., expressed hope that parents of the 549 white children who boycotted the school yesterday "will get their children back in school tower at Fulton High School——either in this one or anothter one of their choice." Since many of the students missing yesterday were kept out because their parents feared for their safety in the wake of violent outbreaks during the past week, the militia-enforced calm was expected to be conducive to the attendance increase today.

Only 267 white students of an enrollment of 806 showed up to classes yesterday. Nine of twelve Negro students were at school. There were some jeers when the Negro students entered the school, but classes were dismissed without incident in the afternoon. For the first time since Negroes began attending the school, they left by the front door.

They had been using a side door.

Last night, Clinton streets—the scene of several violent mob demonstrations in recent days—were almost deserted. National Guardsmen, sent in Sunday 633-strong to help quell disorders, were sprinkled throughout the city.

State Adjt. Gen. Joe Henry, the Guard commander, said he thought the situation was "well in hand," although there was no indication that the Guard was thinking of leaving anytime soon.

At nearby Oliver Springs, a crowd of about 400 assembled downtown, but officials said there were no disturbances—in sharp contrast to frenzied, armed riots of the previous night. Eighty National Guardsmen, with two tanks, broke up that demonstration. Later 17 men were arrested. These included 15 members of the white mob and two Negroes taken into custody in connection with the wounding of a mob member. The white men were being held in jail here, the Negroes in Knoxville.

At Knoxville, 20 miles southeast of here, two Negro effigies were hanged last night on a flag

No Negroes have tried to enroll in the school, although five were turned away yesterday at Knoxville East High and two elementary schools rejected attempts to enroll by one Negro child each.

Clinton's racial integration was ordered last winter by United States District Judge Robert L. Taylor in Knoxville, to climax litigation which had lasted five years. The school is the first State-supported high school in Tennessee to mix the races.

Another Anderson county high school and one junior high, both at Oak Ridge, integrated last year under an administrative order of the Atomic Energy Commission without incident. This federally supported school system also opened yesterday with mixed classes, again without incident.

Responsible officials here have said they don't think there would have been major trouble had it not been for outside segregationists who stirred up racial prejudices. One of these, John Kasper of Washington, D. C., has been sentenced to one year in jail for contempt of court. Judge Taylor held him in contempt for conducting an anti-integration meeting a week ago in violation of a restraining order he had issued earlier in the day to prevent such activity.

Judge Taylor has issued another injunction, identical with the one against Kasper except that it was broadened to prevent anyone in Anderson County (Clinton) and "whoever may come into the county" from interfering with peaceful integration of the school.

Guard Outlaws Public Meetings To Stop Clinton Segregation Riots

CLINTON, Tenn., Sept. 3 (U.P.)—National Guardsmen outlawed public meetings in this strife-torn city today in a "get tough" policy aimed at ending a series of sometimes-violent demonstrations against school integration.

Adj. Gen. Joe Henry, commander of the 633 Guardsmen here, announced at a news conference he would "not permit" a crowd to form tonight.

At 6 p.m., five M-4 tanks rumbled into position. One tank was to be stationed at the courthouse and another in front of Clinton High School. The others were being set up alon side streets to reroute traffic away from the Courthouse.

Classes resume tomorrow at Clinton High for the first time since the near-riots began last Friday.

Mayor Everett Lewallen and other officials said they expect the 12 Negro students to go back to school tomorrow.

In Nashville Atty.-Gen. George McCanless said he believed the Guard could be used to break up any pickets at the school "if they were in such numbers as to constitute a disorderly gathering."

Only one Negro has been seen on the streets in downtown Clinton in at least 48 hours and Negroes coming through town have been subjected to jeers, catcalls and shouts.

Last night armed Guardsmen rescued Negro Sailor James Chandler, 19, of Knoxville, just as a crowd of several hundred surrounded him, shouting "get him."

Henry also outlawed public speeches and assembly on the courthouse plaza and banned parking near the courthouse.

Crowds gathering in front of the courthouse have touched off demonstrations the past three nights.

Henry called the crowd of last night a "teen-age assembly" and said he was impressed with the fact that most were under 21.

Henry said his rules would apply to Clinton proper and that the Highway Patrol would be asked to re-route traffic tonight in order to ease the situation here.

Extensive patrol activity by the Guard throughout the city, including Negro areas, will be continued, Henry said.

Henry, questioned about a possible Guard role in seeing that Negroes return to school tomorrow, said enforcement of the state's compulsory attendance law is "not our mission."

Lewallen said he had "no criticism" of the timing of the arrival of Highway Patrolmen Saturday night and Guardsmen yesterday.

The patrol moved in Saturday night just as a full-scale riot appeared ready to break out. Armed "Home Guard" members fired several tear gas shells into the crowd just before the patrolmen arrived.

The State Supreme Court in Nashville today turned down a plea from a pro-segregation group for a court order barring the Negoes from the Clinton schools.

In Mansfield, Tex., meanwhile, three Negroes, who were scared out of registering in Mansfield High School last week by a crowd of 400 angry white persons and threats of lynching, may try to enroll tomorrow when the school opens for its Fall session.

Clifford L. Davis, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's attorney in Fort Worth, said he didn't know what the three students will do. The NAACP has been advising them.

A Negro who has lived in Mansfield for years said he doubts that any Negroes will try to enroll tomorrow. Except for the school issue, he said, he can't see any difference in relationships of white eprsons with Negroes in Mansfield.

In anticipation of the Negroes' attempts to register, white citizens have formed committees to watch the school every day this week. Two Texas rangers will be on hand tomorrow, on Gov. Allan Shivers' orders, to see that there is no violence.

Immediately following his acquittal, last Tuesday, of state charges of sedition and inciting riots at Clinton High School, the 27-year-old White Citizens Council organizer announced his intention of continuing his anti-integration activities.

Kasper's appeal of U.S. Judge Robert L. Taylor's contempt sentence will not be docketed for at least 60 days, according to Assistant U.S. District Attorney John F. Dugger.

Dugger explained that after the appeal is filed the high court gives both sides 30 days to file briefs.

* * *

MEANWHILE THE race-baiting Kasper — one time book salesman in Washington — is traveling through the South setting up White Citizens Councils wherever he can interest other segregationists.

His latest successful endeavor was in Jellico, Tenn., when on Nov. 14 almost half of the 55 persons who attended one of his meetings banded together to form the Campbell County White Citizens Council, led by the Rev. Mr. Owens of Jellico.

Kasper's trial on state charges began last week and culminated Tuesday after some 50 witnesses testified that Kasper only urged them to oppose integration by peaceful means.

* * *

THE STATE had accused him of fanning into mob violence latent anti-integration feeling over the admission of 12 colored students along with the 700 white ones to the formerly all-white Clinton High School.

disturbances began.

A 100-year-old Tennessee law makes seditious acts and instigations of riots misdemeanors. As such, they are punishable by a maximum sentence of a year in jail, a $1,000 fine, or both.

* * *

KASPER DENIED the state's charges, saying: "I never at any time advocated violence of any kind."

An all-male jury in County Criminal Court returned its verdict freeing Kasper after deliberating 45 minutes.

Before the case was handed over to the jury, Judge D. O. Houtson overruled defense motions for a directed verdict of innocent and dismissal of the sedition charges.

Kasper Free Of Sedition, Riot Counts

Clinton Crowd Cheers Verdict

CLINTON, Tenn., Nov. 20 (AP)—Segregationist John Kasper was acquitted late today of state sedition and inciting to riot stemming from disorders following racial integration of Clinton High School last summer.

An all-male jury in Anderson County Criminal Court returned its verdict freeing the 27-year-old Washington, D.C., White Citizens Council leader after deliberating 45 minutes.

AUGUST INCIDENTS

The charges against Kasper arose from his activities here last August in trying to halt racial integration of Clinton High.

The state accused Kasper of fanning into mob violence latent anti-integration feeling over admission of 12 Negroes along with 700 white students to previously all-white Clinton High. The Negroes were admitted on order of U.S. District Court at Knoxville, 20 miles southeast of here.

Specifically, he was accused of advocating disregard of constituted authority and tending to "incite a riot."

A century-old Tennessee law makes seditious acts and instigations of riots misdemeanors. As such, they are punishable by a maximum sentence of a year in jail, a $1,000 fine, or both.

YEAR'S SENTENCE

Kasper already is under a year's sentence in prison for violating Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor's order against interfering with peaceful integration of the school. He is free under $10,000 bond pending appeal.

Kasper flatly denied the state's charges, declaring: "I never at any time advocated violence of any kind."

His attorney, J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington, paraded to the stand more than 50 witnesses, all of whom testified that Kasper only urged them to oppose integration by peaceful means.

The defense contended that an auxiliary police force, organized here Sept. 1 to help local authorities maintain law and order, caused more unrest than Kasper and his activities.

The disorders reached a climax Labor Day weekend when Gov. Frank Clement sent 100 state troopers and more than 600 National Guardsmen here to restore order.

Simmons argued that the U.S. Supreme Court had "preempted the field" of sedition for the federal government.

DISAGREES

However, State Prosecutor Walter E. Fischer disagreed, declaring the Supreme Court's decision on sedition applied only to seditious acts against the national government.

Simmons in his final argument to the jury contended that county officials were "trying to find a fall guy in the whole deal and John Kasper looked like a likely person. So they let him have it."

The defense attorney also said a person could not be convicted of inciting a riot unless there had actually been a riot. And he added the testimony did not "show that there was any real rioting in Clinton."

Fischer, on the other hand, told the jury a man "can incite a riot and he doesn't have to participate in it."

He said there was ample testimony in the record that Kasper, with his anti-integration speeches and literature, stirred up trouble where none had existed.

Kasper Facing Jail, Still Stirring Strife

CLINTON, Tenn. — Although he faces a year in prison for violating a Federal judge's order against interfering with peaceful integration of the high school here last August, segregationist John Kasper continues to wage a militant fight against desegregation in Tennessee schools.

The colored students had been admitted on the order of the U.S. District Court.

Kasper was accused specifically of advocating disregard of constituted authority and tending to "incite a riot." It was necessary for the National Guard to send troops to Clinton to maintain order after the disorders began.

Despite a warning from Judge D. L. Hutson, the crowd in the courtroom let loose with a loud cheer when the jury announced its verdict.

Before handing the case to the jury, Hutson overruled defense motions for a directed verdict of innocence and dismissal of the sedition charge.

'Imported' Racism Poisons a Town

By Horace V. Wells Jr.

As editor of the Clinton, Tenn., Courier-News, Wells was an eyewitness of the eruption which he describes here. He wrote this account for the Harriman, Tenn., Record, and it is reprinted with permission.

CLINTON, Tenn.—From all over Tennessee I have been receiving telephone calls from other newspaper people asking if what happened in Clinton is likely to happen in their towns, too. They are wondering if the Clinton "incident" in connection with the integration of the races in the public schools is to be repeated elsewhere.

Frankly, I don't know the answer. But if you had asked me about integration a month ago, I could have given you all the answers for we thought Clinton and Anderson County were ready to accept the court-ordered integration of the high school.

Time Needed and Given

NONE OF us wanted integration.

In fact, ever since Dec. 5, 1950, we had fought against it, feeling that by sending the Negro students to a fine school in nearby Knoxville we had more than provided them with "separate but equal" facilities. The school they were attending was new and actually offered more in some fields than our own school. We told the Federal court about it in our lawsuit and we won the case in the lower court. Our case was appealed and the Supreme Court reversed itself on the "separate but equal" theory and ordered integration.

Knowing that we needed some time, Judge Robert L. Taylor of the Federal Court in Knoxville gave us time. Finally, on Jan. 4, 1956, he issued an order that integration was to begin with the fall term of 1956.

As newspapers have reported, the School Board named a committee composed of all the principals and all the Parent-Teacher Association presidents to help prepare the public for integration. Everything moved along so smoothly that we began to wonder if the people really understood that integration was upon us. At the suggestion of the school people, who also were worried that people were so unconcerned, we published under bold headlines a story to the effect that Negro students would attend Clinton High School this fall, and the Federal court order of Jan. 4, 1956, was reprinted in full.

There still was no public reaction.

The students registered Aug. 20, both white and Negro.

Still, not a word.

Classes Opened Quietly

THE students began attending classes Aug. 27, a week later, with integration. And the enrollment on Tuesday reached 806, as compared with 776 for the same day a year ago.

It appeared to us—and we still feel convinced—that left alone, there would have been no trouble.

It is true there were many parents with children in school who said: "I'm opposed to it, but if you want to go with Negroes, then go ahead."

Some children attended against the wishes of their parents but they did so because others were perfectly satisfied.

My own daughter, Nancy, entered Clinton High School this year as a freshman.

She said: "Daddy, if they would leave us alone, everything would be all right."

Segregationist Arrives

BUT, meanwhile, John Kasper, Washington bookseller, a friend of Ezra Pound (under indictment for treason) and dedicated to halting the advance of integration, read about what was about to happen in Clinton and came down to see what he could do about it.

Clinton, more than 150 years old and a town known for its lack of prejudices against others regardless of race or creed, began to hear talk it had never heard before. Kasper was arrested for "inciting a riot" and the news made headlines, particularly so because Clinton was the first town in Tennessee whose public school was integrated. Hoodlums and teen-agers out for a big time jammed the town's courthouse square and on Friday, egged on by racist Asa "Ace" Carter, who came from Birmingham, Ala., to add his bit and try to pick up a little cash on the side, whipped the group to a frenzy.

Friday night the town was theirs. The small police force and the few deputies of the outgoing and incoming sheriffs were helpless before a mob estimated at from 1200 to 1500 people. Cars with Negro tourists were attacked on Highway 25-W at the courthouse, and not only were the vehicles damaged, but the occupants were frightened.

But of this the newspapers have been filled for days. Anyway, our officials called for help and both the Tennessee Highway Patrol and National Guard came to our rescue and peace was restored.

But what has happened to our people? In this little community of 4500 people, where there was no race feeling before, we find now that there are many who have been infected. They have pulled their children out of school and have declared they will not be allowed to return.

After Kasper and others infected the community with their poison, the school attendance dropped to almost nothing—on Sept. 4 only 266 out of 806 were present. This has grown until nearly half the students are back, but that leaves 400 still out.

Most of the newspaper stories have discussed "Foley Hill" and termed it the Negro section. Both the name of the community and the idea that all the Negroes reside there are in error. The fact is that Negroes have homes—nice homes—within one city block of the finest homes in town and live surrounded by white neighbors who had thought nothing of it before. They had borrowed sugar and flour back and forth, and gossiped over the back fence.

"WE DON'T WANT to come into your homes or eat at your table, we just want our children to be given fair treatment," one of these people said recently. "We can't understand what has happened after all these years."

There are only a few Negro families in Clinton; actually the total Negro population for the county outside of Oak Ridge is about 300. Of the dozen Negro pupils in high school, only about seven live in Clinton. The others ride a bus from a rural community several miles away.

You will be wondering: If Clinton had no racial prejudices, how could the people be changed so quickly? We have been wondering about that too. And we don't think all of them have. But when your neighbor points his finger at you and shouts "nigger lover" if you let your child go on to school, it is easier to keep them at home.

WHO ARE THESE people who make such remarks? Well, **in 1933 the first wave of a new group of people began to move into Clinton. That was when the Tennessee Valley Authority began construction of Norris Dam. We were a part of that first wave—23 years ago. We resigned from The Nashville Tennessean and left our home in Nashville to start our newspaper in Clinton.**

Then the next big influx of new faces came in during and after 1945 when Oak Ridge was started. A great many of the people who came in to build Oak Ridge liked this country—and it is beautiful—so they built homes here, found jobs or went into business. Many of these people were from Alabama and Mississippi—they had left the Negroes behind and they are determined their children shall not associate with them in school or upon any other basis.

This group is the one that has been aroused, and they have fellow Alabamans and Mississippians in the area around Clinton and Oak Ridge who feel just as they do and who ignore the fact that they have no connection with the Clinton High School in their determination to oppose integration at any cost.

There is another group that opposed integration and these people are in every community. They not only oppose it in theory, but they are going to oppose it actively—no matter how many courts hand down orders.

IT SHOULD be noted that, although most of us in Clinton would prefer not to have integration, not a single businessman or political leader or community leader has had a part in attempts to thwart the Court's order. When Ace Carter sought to form a White Citizens Council here, he took the chairmanship himself and an Oak Ridge construction worker from Mississippi was named secretary.

I would not complete my impressions of this situation if I were to fail to mention that we in Clinton have suffered much more than would have been necessary because of the publicity in connection with the fact that Clinton was the first Tennessee town to have integration in its public schools.

While I am a newspaperman, I want to say here that—good or bad—the influx of newspapermen, television cameramen, news photographers, broadcasters and commentators has made the situation much more difficult. This community is not used to such high-powered coverage that was provided by the news media during the past two weeks, and with 76 of these men here from all over the world, they were able to form their own private little "mob" anytime there was even a rumor of a rumor.

BECAUSE OVER the years efforts to integrate Anderson County high schools, particularly Clinton High School, have not been a continuous story, but one that has appeared and reappeared in the headlines from time to time, a lot of people have forgotten just what has happened.

Too many paid too little attention to what was being done at the time and to the efforts expended by others to prevent integration in the county schools.

Now both the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of Tennessee have spoken—and school officials have been commanded by a court order to integrate the school.

No matter how anyone feels about integration or segregation, as far as Clinton High School is concerned, the highest courts of both our state and our Nation have spoken and integration at Clinton is the law, and we have no alternative but to abide by it.

And so it goes . . .

A National Guard tank on watch at Clinton High School during the period described by Editor Wells.

EDITORIALLY, we recently said:

"Yesterday is gone. Tomorrow is before us. The question is: What shall we do with it?

"For more than 150 years men and women have come to Clinton to make their home and have spent their lives working in harmony to build here a fine community. It is a town that can boast of its fine civic achievements, its churches, its schools and homes. We have always considered it a fine place in which to live and have so proclaimed it to the world.

"Then to our shock and amazement, a few days ago outsiders came in and now for nearly two weeks the name of our town has been spread before the world in flaming headlines, in newsreels and on television screens. Clinton that "fine place in which to live," has been the scene of 'mobs,' and 'riots,' of angry groups of people whipped into a frenzy by racist speakers from the North and South.

"Instead of a law-abiding community of 'brotherly love,' Clinton was jammed and packed with throngs of people who shouted hate and violence, who showed no regard for law. Most of these were not our people, but came here from everywhere—even hundreds of miles away. While shouting about the principles of 'states' rights' they were denying us the right to operate our own community! While yelling about the "Communist threat," some of them were using the very same tactics the Communists use.

"OUR PEOPLE, some of them, unbelieving, flocked to the court house square to see what it was all about, and unwittingly swelled the crowds and made the agitators think everyone was for them—although there were times when merely a handful responded to their attempts to arouse the group.

"For the moment all is quiet. The outsiders are blocked out both by the Federal court order and the National Guard. We are left in peace and it is our job to pick up the pieces and put them together again.

"It is not a question of whether we favor segregation or oppose it. The Supreme Court has decided that question for us.

"It is not simply a question of whether we believe in law and order and are willing to support the Constitution of the United States.

"It is more than that.

"The question before us in Clinton is whether we are going to keep level heads, maintain our respect for our neighbors and make plans now to keep our town free from those on the outside who would come in and set friend against friend, brother against brother—and make a mockery of all the things in which we believe.

"You have a right to believe in segregation and so do we. But neither you nor I have a right to violate the law, nor do we have a right to take the law into our own hands. We must stand together in Clinton, obey all laws (whether we like them or not) so long as they are laws, and see that others do the same thing.

"It's time to get back to the business of making a living and getting an education. Don't you think so?"

"These Folks Are On Their Own"

Daily World N.Y.

Lack Of Good Faith In Clinton Is Scored

Sat. 9-8-56 Atlanta, Ga.

CLINTON, Tenn. — (INS) — National Guard leader Maj. Gen. Joe W. Henry Friday expressed disappointment that more Clinton citizens have not volunteered to keep peace in the town when the National Guard leaves.

Gen. Henry ordered 200 more of his troops out of the now-quiet Northeast Tennessee town torn last week by strife over integration of its high school. But he said "only 35 people" of the town's population of some 3,000 had volunteered as an auxiliary police force.

"I am teriffically disappointed," the general said.

He planned to appeal directly to Clinton people for cooperation in the controversial segregation issue at a combined meeting of all Clinton civic clubs.

The auxiliary police force, being built up through Clinton's civil defense organization, is being trained to handle any disturbances which might develop after the Guard completely withdraws from the town. Gen. Henry led 600 Guardsmen into Clinton last Sunday to put down week-long mob demonstrations.

Gen. Henry said he expects no further trouble in Clinton, but has urged cooperation with the auxiliary police force, as a precaution.

"These folks are on their own when we leave," he said, adding: "I think they'd better get ready for it."

There was an undercurrent of apprehension among some local leaders that violently-expressed feeling against integration of Tennessee's first state-supported high school might have been merely suppressed, but not eliminated, by presence of the National Guard this week.

Officials expressing such concern privately, however, would not allow themselves to be quoted. The public statements were optimistic. Gen. Henry himself declared:

"I believe the trouble is over."

All 12 Negro children, admitted to the school under Federal court order, have been attending classes all this week without incident. Today, attendance at the school, rising slowly the past several days, reached slightly more than half of the 906 enrolled students. Twenty-five additional students returned to class today.

Call Troops To Quell Riot In Tennessee

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 9-8-56

By J. RUSSELL KONER

CLINTON, Tenn. — (INS) — Special armed deputies unleashed a tear gas barrage Saturday night in an attempt to disperse a crowd of nearly 400 persons gathered on the Anderson County courthouse to protest integration at Clinton (Tenn.) high school.

Meanwhile, shortly afterward about 100 troops of the Tennessee National Guard arrived in squad cars to put down the disturbance. They were under the command of Maj. Gen. Greg O'Rear, of the Tennessee Guard.

The general refused to say who ordered the guard out.

USE TEAR GAS

Local police deputies used the tear gas after marching wedge-like fashion toward the crowd in an effort to disperse them.

However, the mob shouted: "Let's get 'em,' pointing to the Negro part of the city.

But segregation leader Jack Kershaw, of Nashville, warned the crowd:

"Let's have a peaceful meeting . . .we don't have to riot to get our way. . .we're not like Chicago and Detroit."

DEPUTIES ON PATROL

About 50 special deputies patrolled the streets and special deputy Leo T. Grant jr., who is also a captain in the Tennessee National Guard, said, "we are swearing in just anybody we know if they have a gun."

Grant had just instructed an armed-civilian who walked up to him on the courthouse lawn to raise his right hand and swear to uphold law and order, and then took up a position down the street.

The courthouse square looks as if martial law had been proclaimed with about 20 deputies, carrying shotguns and pistols, keeping the crowd moving.

Asked if the deputies would allow the meeting to take place, Grant replied:

"We'll cross that bridge when we come to it."

A sub machine gun stared at the crowd from inside the courthouse where another 30 armed deputies readied themselves for further trouble.

'Delay' Might Meant 'Death' Says Clement

Informer Sat. 9-22-56 Houston Texas

CHICAGO— "If I had delayed an hour in sending state forces into Clinton, Tennessee people would have been lying dead in the streets" Governor Frank G Clement said in a speech here Friday.

The youthful Tennessee executive, in addressing the Executive Club asserted that outside agitators opposed to school integration were responsible for stirring mob violence in Clinton. He emphasized that State police and National Guardsmen restored order without loss of "a single drop of blood."

The dynamic young governor who delivered the keynote speech at the recent National Democratic Connvention declared:

"God spare American communities from such terrors and tragedies as befell Clinton, Sturgis and Mansfield.

The most fearful part about the matter is that they may not be the last names you will hear in the long a difficult process of integration," Governor Clement conclude.

KEFAUVER SCORES RIOT AGITATORS

ORLANDO, Fla — Sen Estes Kefauver in an address before the young Democrats blamed "outside agitators" for the violence during the admission of Negroes to the white schools in Clinton, Tenn. He stated in order to progress in the solution of the problems of race relations, we must maintain peace.

Tenn. Gov. In "Hands Off", Move

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 9-21-56

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(INS)—Tennessee Gov. Frank Clement said Wednesday that his office is in "constant touch" with the situation in Clinton, where demonstrations have broken out following admission of 12 Negroes to a white high school.

In a statement released through his office in Nashville, Clement said "the best men we have are in constant touch with the situation."

He added: "Nothing has transpired which, under the constitution, would legally permit the state to intervene in the matter.

Reaffirming the state's "hands-off" policy, the assistant Adjutant General, Col. Van Nunally denied a report that a Tennessee National Guard unit is standing by at Cleveland, Tenn.. less than 100 miles from Clinton in case of trouble in Tennessee's only state-supported integrated high school.

However, members of company B of the 278th Armored Infantry Battalion have been summoned to the Cleveland Armory by telephone, commercial radio and messengers. The unit is busy assembling equipment which includes tanks, half-tracks, jeeps and other equipment.

Nunally said that the Cleveland alert "could be a practical alert." He pointed out that a real alert can not be called except by the governor, but a practice one did not need his sanction.

Meanwhile, in Clinton, classes which include the eleven Negro students who returned to school on Wednesday continued uninterrupted. Thursday morning a crowd gathered, but the newly integrated students were ushered in a side entrance and there was no incident.

White Man Raps Integration Of School, Jailed

Informer Sat. Houston Tex. 9-22-56

Tag White Man Raps

CLINTON, TENN — A race-hating Tennessee white man, who tried to organize a demonstration against the integration of Clinton High School Monday was jailed under $5,000 bond, Sunday night.

The jailed man, identified as John Kasper, claims to be the executive secretary of the Seaboard chapter of the White Citizen's Concil. He was charged with inciting to riot and vagrancy.

Clinton High School plans to admit 21 Negro pupils when classse begin this week. The action was ordered by Federal Judge Robert L Taylor.

Twelve Negroes were registered last week without incident.

Police said Kasper had conducted a house to house campaign urging parents to picket the school, and held a "mass meeting" at the court house urging student not to attend classes. Police said between 25 and 30 people mostly adults attended the meeting.

Mayor W E Lewallen, acsording he wanted to picket something to asking him "not to stir up any trouble", and told him that if he wanted to picket something to picket the Federal Court at Knoxville.

Police said that Kasper contended the people had the right to picket the school, court order or no court order and to seek redress of their grievances.

The mayor said he expects no trouble at the opening of schools, but, nevertheless, he has ordered every member of the police force on duty. He addd that county and state officers will also be on hand.

The Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government has filed a suit seeking to halt the integration of Clinton High School.

Arrested as Violence Spreads

State Troopers Nab Men Who Won't Go Home

By RUSSELL GONER

CLINTON, Tenn. — (INS) — A National Guard tank force dispersed in Oliver Springs early yesterday a crowd threatening to "get" a Negro who had shot a white man in a car-rocking incident.

Maj. Gen. Joe Henry, who commanded the 80-man force which rushed 16 miles from Clinton to the town of 1,000, ordered 15 men arrested when they refused to return to their homes.

The mountaineers were brought to Clinton in a sound truck turned paddy wagon and marched between two lines of guardsmen into the jail.

The violence flared in Oliver Springs following rumors Negroes would attend the local school.

A crowd of 250 whites, many armed with shotguns, immediately set out to "get that Negro" after the shooting.

A member of the general's staff said the arrested men would be held in jail overnight on an open charge.

It was the largest mass arrest since the beginning of racial trouble last Monday over the admission of 12 Negroes to Clinton high school.

The anti-integration violence spread to Oliver Springs Monday night when rumors began that Negro children would be enrolled Tuesday in the grammer school of the 1000-populated town.

Racial tension also spread to Dayton, Tenn., 70 mile southwest of Clinton where two national guardsmen were knifed by a gang angered at the troops' part in quelling racial disturbances in Clinton.

The Oliver Springs rumors touched off attacks by a crowd of 250 white persons who rocked automobiles in which Negroes were driving.

In one case, a Negro man stepped from the car and fired, wounding one of the townspeople in the arm.

Later, the Negro man reportedly exchanged gunfire with State Trooper Roy Mynatt.

This incensed the people in the small community and a crowd gathered with the intent of "getting" the Negro who fired the shots and marching on the Negro community in Oliver Springs and "blowing it sky high."

However, before the crowd got out of hand, 12 jeep-loads of heavily armed national guardsmen and two carloads of state troopers rushed to the community from Clinton and dispersed the crowd.

CLINTON, Tenn. —(INS)— Seventy heavily-armed National Guardsmen, backed up by an M-41 tank, moved from Clinton into nearby Oliver Springs early Tuesday, Sept 4, as anti-integration violence spread in eastern Tennessee.

Maj. Gen. Joe Henry, in command of 633 Tennessee National Guardsmen in Clinton, made the decision to use troops in Oliver Springs — the latest racial trouble powderkeg — after conferring by radio with Gov. Frank Clement and police officers in the 1000 population community 16 miles southwest of Clinton.

Needs Help Desperately

Sheriff Isaac King phoned from Oliver Springs that "we need help desperately" after a man was shot in the right arm by one of two Negro men whose car was being rocked by a mob of angry townspeople.

King reported that "a gang of drunk men" are marching on the Negro settlement in Oliver Springs and threatening to "blow it sky high."

Meanwhile, in Dayton, Tenn., 70 miles southwest of Clinton, two National Guardsmen were knifed by a gang angered at the troops part in quelling racial disturbances over the weekend at Clinton.

A National Guard spokesman said the two men were "cut up pretty badly" but would recover.

The trouble at Oliver Springs started when rumors spread that an attempt would be made to enroll Negro children at the local grammar school on Tuesday.

This touched off a crowd of 150 to 250 white persons to rock cars driven by Negroes.

Sheriff Glad Woodward of Anderson county said that in one case a Negro man stepped out of the rocking car and fired at the crowd. One of the white men, Jack Payne was wounded in the arm.

Earlier, bayonet-wielding Guardsmen moved to the outskirts of Clinton to head off a reported in-

vasion of the town of 4,000 by a motorcade from Oliver Springs.

Clinton Quiets Down

However, the crowd apparently decided to concentrate their venom on Oliver Springs because the motorcade never materialized.

In contrast to the trouble in other parts of the state, Clinton was generally quiet.

Gen. Henry has maintained a rigid "no public-meeting" enforcement and has kept people away from Courthouse Square, the scene of three night demonstrations.

Occupation of Clinton marked the first use of military forces in the long, southwide controversy over segregation since the U. S. Supreme Court ruled students could not be banned from a particular school because of race.

Gen. Henry emphasized that townspeople would not be allowed to gather around Clinton high school Tuesday when 12 Negro students were expected to return to class.

It was the admission of the Negroes to the school Monday, Aug. 27, that touched off wild demonstrations which finally ended with the Guardsmen being ordered into town.

Troops will remain, Gen. Henry said, until he gets further orders from Gov. Clement.

Colored Men Put In Jail Following Resistance To Mob

Nashville, Tenn.

In "colored circles" the discussion as the GLOBE went to press was about the two colored men arrested and placed in jail at Knoxville, for having participated in the trouble at Clnton. Their names, as reported in the TENNESSEAN were William Capshaw, 31 and L. T. Spraggin, 40, both of Oak Ridge, Tenn., which is the lone town in the state where desegregation has been carried out without disorder, it being under control of the Federal Government.

The Eisenhower administration will not stand for racial segregation on any establishment maintained by Federal taxes, even if the Rights Republicans use their political influence to get the "traditions of the South" respected by the Republicans. Southern Democrats who vote for "Ike" in great numbers do not ask him to violate the principles of his party to get their votes. And he merely in-sists that his Southern Republicans follow a course of moderation in what they do to carry out the "law of the land" as voiced by the Supreme Court.

The papers say the two colored men who were arrested resisted having their car turned over and being injured by the mob. They leaped out of their car with a shotgun and a pistol and fired at the mob, which fled. One white person got injured by gunfire but not fatally. The charge against the colored men is "felonious assault and attempted murder."

What some of those who read of the affair are sayng is that had Negroes attempted to turn over a "white" automobile and got shot at, they would have had to take their medicine; there would have been no arrests of men who acted in self-defense, it was argued.

One commentator said with evident pride that notwithstanding the kind of justice colored persons get in the courts even when they act in self-defense, very few of them ever are taken in by the Communists, who use such incidents as that at Clinton to win colored converts to Godless Communism.

WHY DID IT HAPPEN TO CLINTON?

Advertiser Mon. 9-10-56

Town Hit By Racial Violence Warns Against Entry Of Outside Agitators

Montgomery, Ala. P. 1-b

CLINTON, (Tenn.,) Sept. 9 (AP)—Why did it happen to Clinton?

Townspeople and their leaders are able now to look back on the nightmare of violence over racial integration that filled their tree-shaded streets first with mobs and then with militia and tanks. The Clinton people have thought of some answers.

These add up to Clinton's advice to other communities facing the Supreme Court's order to end racial segregation in public schools:

1. Don't waste any time or any opportunity for educating people—all the people you can reach—about the coming change.

Mayor W. E. Lewallen said, "we thought we had done enough when we set up a sort of committee and talked the situation over with some of the civic clubs and leaders. We were wrong." Events, he observed, have scuttled the old Southern maxim that the less said about race relations, the better.

2. If you can help it, don't give troublemakers too convenient a target.

D. J. Brittain Jr., principal of Clinton High School, said he thinks integration might have come peacefully to east Tennessee if it had been started simultaneously throughout, say, five counties. But his school, under Federal Court order, took the plunge alone—the first state-supported white high school in Tennessee to admit Negroes.

"We were right up there to be shot at," Brittain said. "All the violent opponents of integration, not only in the area and even the state, but all over, could concentrate their fire on us."

3. If outside agitators arrive, stop them before they get started.

Lewallen, Brittain, Sheriff Glad Woodward and every private citizen of Clinton who was interviewed assigned major blame for the crowd violence to outsiders — especially John Kasper of Washington, D.C., executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens' Council.

The sheriff granted that it isn't easy to stop agitation without infringing on guarantees of free speech. Authorities tried to stop Kasper's literature distributing and emotional haranguing by charging him with trying to incite a riot. The case failed for lack of evidence. Kasper later went to jail for contempt of Federal Court by violating a restraining order, but the fuse by then was burning short and the explosion came in Clinton all at once.

Kasper is out on $10,000 bond, pending appeal.

4. Be prepared.

Clinton, a peaceful town of 4,000 where whites and the Negro minority of less than 10 per cent always had kept on good terms, had only nine men in its city police force. The county sheriff's office mustered eight. The crowds that gathered ran into the thousands. Clinton now is organizing a volunteer auxiliary force. The police and sheriff's forces are to be strengthened by six men eaeh.

Clinton residents discussed almost unbelievingly what has happened in their town and in nearby Oliver Springs — the breathless night before the Guard was called in when a mob rushed volunteer peacekeepers on the courthouse lown; the fights, stonings, telephoned threats and deep abiding animosities. Over and over, they said they never thought integration would fire such passion here, of all places.

East Tennessee is, of course, in the South. Its metropolis is Knoxville, 20 miles southeast of here.

Then where did the mobs come from?

Clinton residents say largely from other communities, from the hilly back country, from what some termed politely "less educated people" and others dismissed as "poor white trash." One east Tennessean, who did not want to be quoted by name, summed up Clinton's lesson this way:

"The reason you've got to watch the agitators all the time is that always, within reach of any community you want to name, there is the making of a mob."

But, as one resident put it, "this isn't Dixie."

This is territory that has consistently sent Republicans to Congress, that was a Civil War stronghold of Union sentiment in Tennessee, that has relatively few Negros and thanks to Tennessee Valley Authority and the atomic installations at Oak Ridge, has acquired much recent population from all parts of the country.

AGAINST INTEGRATION

All this does not mean that sentiment of white people in Clinton was for integration. It was almost unanimously against it. The mayor, principal and other leaders fought integration suits in court for five years. U.S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor, an east Tennessee native, ruled against it—but accepted reversal when the Supreme Court spoke. He issued the order for integrating the school.

But this outcome stirred at the time no such emotion from top to bottom of Clinton society as similar decisions have in the deep South. The mayor, principal and sheriff all said the prevailing attitude was and still is, "we don't like integration but we are abiding by the law."

Wed. 8-29-56

NEGROES ATTEND CLASS

Memphis, Tenn.

By The Associated Press

CLINTON, Tenn., Aug. 28.—A Washington white supremacy proponent was cleared Tuesday of charges of trying to incite a riot at opening of integrated Clinton High School. P. 21

John Kasper, 26-year-old executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens' Council, was released after a brief hearing before trial justice J. Leon Elkins. Justice Elkins ruled the state presented insufficient evidence to warrant holding Mr. Kasper to the Anderson County Grand Jury.

Seized On Sunday

Mr. Kasper, arrested Sunday and accused of distributing inflammatory literature and urging Clinton parents to picket Clinton High, said he will continue his fight "until we win."

The school opened Monday under orders from United States District Court at nearby Knoxville. It was the first state-supported school in Tennessee to integrate.

Clinton, seat of Anderson County, is 25 miles northwest of Knoxville in East Tennessee. The county has a sparse Negro population and the racial question heretofore has generated little interest.

The Federally financed high school and a junior high at Oak Ridge, also in Anderson County, were desegregated last year without incident.

A crowd estimated by Sheriff Joe Owens at about 100 persons applauded Mr. Kasper when Justice Elkins announced his decision.

Many in the throng followed Mr. Kasper to the school grounds following the hearing.

Picketing Continues

A few boys and parents carrying pro-segregation signs have picketed the school since it opened Monday. Mr. Kasper said the picketing will be continued "until we win our fight and the Negroes are ousted from school."

Mayor W. E. Lewallen testified that Mr. Kasper told him and other officials Sunday of his plans to fight integration at the school.

The mayor added:

"We told him this matter had been fought out in the courts and that the best thing for him to do was to leave. We told him we didn't want any trouble."

Mayor Lewallen said Mr. Kasper assured him and other officials that he would use only peaceful means in any move to block integration.

School Principal D. J. Brittain Jr. said the picketing had little effect on attendance.

"The school is overflowing with students," said Mr. Brittain, adding that Tuesday's attendance was 803 as compared with last year's average enrollment of 776. Fifteen Negroes have registered.

Tells Of Threats

The principal said students who have not already attended classes will have to re-register. And, he added, students who register late will have to take "whatever courses are available."

Mr. Brittain also disclosed he has received several anonymous telephone calls threatening his life.

"The schoolchildren have been wonderful," Mr. Brittain said. "They have been nice in school and there is no resentment by them."

The Federal Court order directing Anderson authorities to open Clinton High to Negroes followed five years' litigation.

FOE OF INTEGRATION IS FREED AT CLINTON

Commercial Appeal

Justice Rules Evidence Lack In School Case

ans were indefinite, but that am going to stay in the Tenssee-Kentucky-Virginia area."

Mr. Kasper's attorney, J. Benmin Simmons of Washington, id bond was posted by two inton families, Mr. and Mrs. yde Cook and Mr. and Mrs. arles Courier.

Mr. Kasper said, "I expect to to Clinton where I have many iends," but that he did not an to go there "until I get me decision from the appelate urt."

asper Leaves Jail
n $1,000 Bond

Commercial Appeal

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 7.—(UP)—ohn Kasper, 26-year-old white upremacist leader, sentenced to e year in prison for contempt court in interferring with ingration of Clinton High School, as released on $10,000 bond riday afternoon. 9-7-56 P. 1 & 8-36

Mr. Kasper, executive secrery of the Seaboard White itizens Council, was convicted riday of violating a temporary straining order against interrence in the desegregation of gh school where 12 Negroes ave been enrolled. The conction was appealed Thursday the United States District ourt of Appeals at Cincinnati.

Mr. Kasper said his immediate

'CASE OF MISSING FORK'

Advertiser 9-7

Prisoner, Newsman Injured In Altercation At Clinton

Thurs. 9-6-56

Montgomery, Ala.

CLINTON, Tenn., Sept. 5 (AP)—A newspaper photographer and a prisoner held here in connection with riots stemming from racial integration of Clinton High School were injured today in an altercation.

Jack Corn, 27, photographer for the Nashville Tennessean, suffered a gash on the cheek, but was not hurt seriously.

The prisoner, identified by National Guard officers as Earl C. Foster, 19, of nearby Oliver Springs, was struck on the head with a rifle by a National Guardsman. His injuries were described as minor.

The incident occurred at noon as guardsmen were returning a group of prisoners from lunch to jail. Capt. Jack Dealy, Guard public information officer, said the prisoners were being searched for a fork reported missing at a cafe when, without warning, Foster broke ranks and attacked Corn.

Corn, who had raised his camera to take a picture of the prisoners, was knocked to the ground and gashed in the cheek.

A Guardsman standing nearby struck Foster on the rear of the head with the butt of his rifle.

Foster was one of 15 men arrested at Oliver Springs Monday night and charged with breach of peace following riotous anti-integration disorders there.

JACK CORN
Injured in Fight

'COMMENDABLE' MANNER

Advertiser 9-7

Kefauver Praises Officials For Handling Racial Strife

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 9-5-56

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Sen. Estes Kefauver, the Democratic vice presidential nominee, said today officials in his state have handled the explosive anti-segregation disorders in Clinton, Tenn., in a "commendable" manner.

He also praised the federal judge who issued a disputed integration order.

Kefauver's office was asked for the senator's comment on the tense situation in Clinton where, by federal court order, Negroes are being admitted to the formerly all-white public high school.

Kefauver replied with this prepared statement which he personally handed to newsmen:

"Along with Gov. Stevenson (the Democratic presidential nominee), I deeply regret violence and am glad that the local authorities and state authorities in Tennessee have shown such a firm determination to continue this a government of laws rather than of men.

"Working in consonance with the opinion of Federal Judge (Robert L.) Taylor, the local district judge, the mayor, attorneys for the school board and state officials obviously have the authority and the determination to keep the peace and carry out their responsibilities in a legal and lawful manner.

"Their actions have been commendable in a serious and difficult situation."

43a 1956

TENNESSEE

Segregationist Freed of Riot Charge

Herald Trib. P. 2-a

CLINTON, Tenn. — (UP) — Charges were dismissed Tuesday against a segregation leader accused of trying to foment a riot in order to halt admission of 12 Negroes to a previously all-white school.

Wed, 8-29-56

Judge J. Leon Elkins ruled there was lack of proof that John Kasper, 26, of Camden, N.J., attempted to use violent methods to stop Monday's integration of Clinton High School.

Miami, Fla.

Kasper, executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council of Washington, D. C., was cheered loudly by some 200 spectators when he left court after the two-hour hearing.

He was charged Sunday with breach of peace, "inciting a riot . . . and the hatred of duly constituted public officials." Three witnesses testified against Kasper There were no defense witnesses.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Gen. Walter Fischer, who filed the charges, amended the warrant Tuesday to include a count of seditious acts under the Tennessee code.

Sheriff Joe K. Owen, newspaper publisher Horace V. Wells Jr. and Clinton Mayor W. E. Lewallen testified Kasper told them he was going to distribute literature, including photographs showing Negro men and white women kissing.

The witnesses, however, said Kasper assured them he would use only peaceful means. They said no one saw Kasper distributing either literature or picket signs used by a few persons at the school.

Meanwhile, a group of 25 to 30 students continued to refuse to attend classes with Negroes.

Guard Clamps Ban On Trouble Making

Daily World Tues. 9-4-56

Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

BY J. RUSSELL BONER

CLINTON, Tenn. — (INS) — National Guard troops clamped a ban on public gatherings and speech-making in Clinton Monday to forestall violence in the town divided over integration of its high school.

430

Jam. Gen. Joe Henry, combat Infantry commander in World War II, ordered his 600 battle-equipped state guard troops to prevent any outside mass-meetings of townspeople to eliminate daily near-riotous demonstrations which have occurred since 12 Negro students were admitted to the all-white high school last Monday.

Meetings inside buildings, which could be more easily policed, were not affected by the order.

Military precautions include a ban on out-of-doors public speaking and the use of any public address systems. Gen. Henry also ordered his troops to keep the area around the Anderson county courthouse — scene of pro-segregation meetings which threatened to erupt into violence — cleared.

Townspeople would not be allowed to gather around the high school today when the Negro students are expected to return to classes, Gen. Henry said.

He emphasized that his troops were not ordered into Clinton either to enforce segregation or integration, but "to preserve law and order." The guard's presence, however, and the ban against congregating by protesting citizens, would have the effect of enforcing a federal court order that the students be permitted to attend school without interference.

Occupation of Clinton marked the first of military forces in the long, southwide controversy over segregation since the U. S. Supreme court ruled students could not be banned from a particular school because of race.

Daily World

The general said he had sufficient troops on hand to meet "any foreseeable situation" in Clinton. A somewhat typical countyseat town enjoying a degree of recent prosperity from payrolls of the Atomic Energy installation at Oak Ridge, six miles away.

7-2

Troops will remain, General Henry said, until he gets further orders from Tennessee Gov. Frank Clement, who is out of the state but "in frequent touch with us."

Gen. Henry, a stoutish, curly-haired two-star General with the traditional bone-handled pistol swinging from his trousers belt, announced his ban against outside public gatherings Monday after a conference with Clinton Mayor Everett Lewallen.

THUMBS DOWN

The Tennessee Supreme Court, meanwhile, turned down a pro-segregation group's request that the state court order segregation maintained at the Clinton School.

Chief Justice A. B. Neil, in a ruling issued Monday in Nashville, said the court could not halt integration. That question, he said, was "fully foreclosed by the U. S. Supreme Court decision."

430

The Tennessee Federation for constitutional government — sponsors of a Saturday night mass-meeting in Clinton which turned into a near-riot — had contended the school's principal had no legal right to admit Negro students, and that state funds appropriated for segregated schools, could not be spent on a school which integrated Negro and white students.

The Clinton school is the first high school in Tennessee to open its doors to Negro students, under federal court orders written in compliance with the U. S. Supreme court decision.

National Guard troops in jeeps in constant radio contact with Guard headquarters, patrolled Clinton's streets Monday enforcing a tense calm. The town's "Foley Hill" section, where Clinton's 450 Negroes reside, was heavily patrolled by the armed, motorized Guardsmen.

LAWLESSNESS SOLVES NOTHING

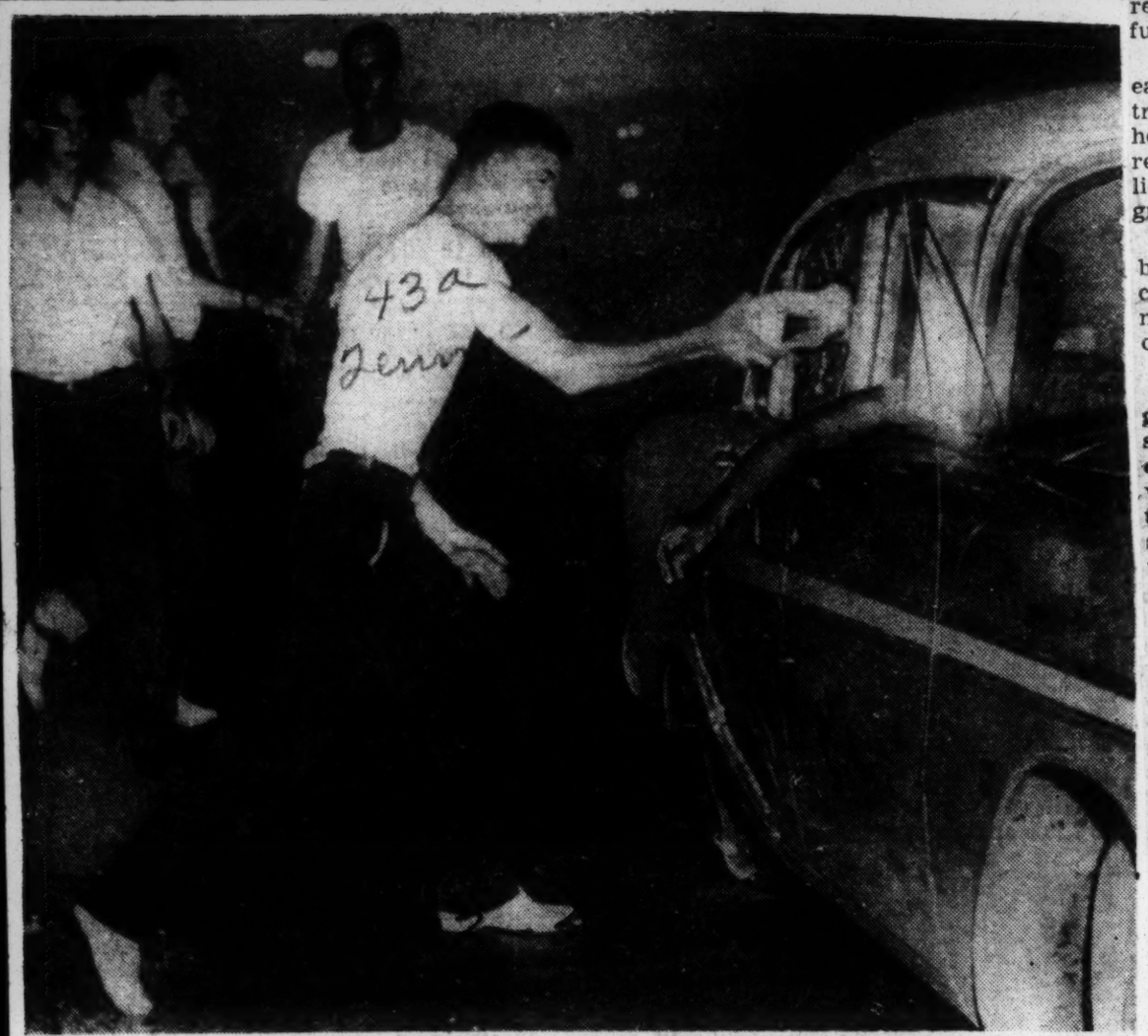
Sunday News P. 12-C Aug. 19, 1956

Gov. Frank G. Clement of Tennessee stirred some gently mocking laughter by the bifalutin oratory of his keynote speech to the Democratic convention on Aug. 13. There was nothing flowery, however, in the broadcast he made Saturday evening about the segregation riot at Clinton. He said he could not "sit back as Governor and allow a lawless element to take over. If [he added] they can take over Tennessee because of one issue they can take it over on others." He sent into Clinton first the state police and then the National Guard. Another Southerner of old Tennessee stock, United States District Judge Robert L. Taylor, acted with promptness within his own jurisdiction. He sentenced a man who can properly be described as "an outside agitator" to a year in prison for disobeying a restraining order.

In Texas Gov. Allan Shivers sent two Texas Rangers into Mansfield, where mob action was threatened against Negroes attempting to register in the local high school. Governor Shivers, with an appearance of impartiality, ordered these officers to "arrest anyone, white or colored, whose actions are such as to represent a threat to the peace." But so far as appeared, the Negroes were not threatening the peace. They were acting—or had planned to act until intimidated by the crowd—in accordance with a Federal court mandate served on the Mansfield school board.

Integration in Southern schools where segregation has been the rule is not easy for either race. Does anybody believe this is a pleasant situation for the Negro boys and girls who are innocently caught up in this controversy? The Supreme Court never said it would be easy or that it ought to be effected by legal force and overnight.

But there can be no sympathy with persons organized specifically to make trouble, often in communities of which they are not themselves residents, and whose appeal is to lawlessness and fear. When such persons succeed they do not merely hurt Clinton, Tenn., or Mansfield, Tex.—they hurt all of us. They injure their country at home and abroad.



—Associated Press Wirephot

NEGRO TOURISTS ATTACKED IN CLINTON, TENN.

. . . youth uses his shoe to batter already battered car

Tear Gas Routs Angry Mob; Militia Called for Clinton

Herald Miami, Fla. 9-2-56

43a

CLINTON, Tenn. — (UP) — Volunteer police dispersed an angry mob advancing on the courthouse in this racially-torn town with tear gas Saturday night minutes before 100 highway patrolmen poured into the city to prevent bloodshed at a segregation rally.

During a segregation rally that followed, two shots fired by an unknown sniper came through an open window at a courthouse office, forcing three persons to drop to the floor. No one was hurt.

The tear gas and the arrival of the highway patrol apparently averted further trouble and the one-hour rally that followed went off with little display of emotion from the crowd.

Gov. Frank Clement had ordered the troopers here and also mobilized National Guard units which should begin arriving in Clinton within 24 hours.

But just before 40 patrol cars swept into the city, sirens blaring and red lights flashing, a thin line of some 30 auxiliary officers and regular policemen fired six rounds of tear gas into some several hundred shouting persons who tried to march across the courthouse lawn.

The officers had spread out as the surly mob, shouting anti-Negro slogans, moved slowly toward them. Six tear gas shells were fired, one after the other, and the mob broke and ran, virtually clearing the area in a matter of seconds.

At least one person was arrested following the earlier arrest of three others who refused police orders to move on.

The highway patrol cars, each carrying about two troopers, drove up to the courthouse where an uneasy quiet reigned in what moments earlier had almost become a battleground.

The patrolmen had assembled three miles outside of the city to be briefed before they moved in. They parked double on two sides of the courthouse.

In ordering the troopers and guardsmen to Clinton, Clement said after a top-level conference at his mansion in Nashville that he was "not doing this to promote integration or segregation. I am doing this to promote law and order—to preserve the peace."

Clement acted on urgent appeals from Clinton and Anderson County officials to prevent bloodshed.

The cause of the turmoil was the admission last Monday of 12 Negroes to the Clinton High School.

But even before the governor acted, the town declared itself in a state of emergency and mobilized a force of 46 volunteer and regular police under the direction of a tough paratrooper veteran personally manning a sub-machine gun.

The volunteer force was armed with riot guns, shotguns, and tear gas guns. Capt. Leo Grant of the National Guard, their commander, said, "Don't shoot unless ordered to do so by the uniformed police."

Grant is a 29-year-old former infantry captain who was wounded on Heartbreak Ridge in Korea while fighting with the 31st rifle company.

Grant assigned five men to the house of Mayor W. E. Lewallen who had received threatening telephone calls and was threatened directly during a riot Friday night.

A crowd of 2,000 got completely out of hand here Friday night and attacked at least five cars carrying Negroes, some of them from out of state. The rioters smashed the fenders of their cars, stripped off the chrome and broke windows.

One Negro ran from his disabled car and was plucked to safety by a patrol car.

While the riot lasted, businessmen took vigil in the darkened stores with shotguns across their knees.

"Somebody's going to get hurt," Lewallen said as quiet settled over the town at dawn. "Those boys that mobbed us are coming back and they're going to try to tear up this town."

What is the integration score in the South? It has proceeded without trouble in Texas, (before the Mansfield incidents) Oklahoma, Kentucky and Missouri. Other states have had their troubles or have not acted at all. See Doris McAbee's article on Page 10-A.

Tenn. to Continue Troop Use Against Segregation Rioting

Journal + Constitution Sun. 9-23-56

Atlanta, Ga. p. 9-C

Clement Says It Will Be Definitely Established Policy When Necessary

By JOE HATCHER

Staff Writer, The Nashville Tennessean
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 22—Gov. Frank Clement's use of state troopers and National Guard units to quell the Clinton, Tenn., segregation rioting will be a definitely established policy whenever necessary, the governor told the State Democratic Executive Committee this week.

"As long as I am governor, law and order will be preserved," he told the committee as it set up the machinery for conducting the November campaign for the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket.

In preserving order, however, there will be no policy of supporting either integration or segregation, the governor said. "You and your county are in the position to determine what is best for your county. Local authorities must work these things out," the governor explained. "Don't give me any credit for promoting integration. . . . I did nothing to support either viewpoint," he added, explaining that no escorts were provided for Negro students, or for any other groups, but order preserved wherever the peace was threatened.

Newsmen Cut, Bruised

It is a matter of record that newsmen and photographers were given no special protection, as cuts and bruises, broken cameras and ruined film showed.

The governor's statement was taken as supporting his position that segregation is strictly a local problem and will be left to local school boards by the state. Only in case of threatened disorder will troopers or guard units be used to preserve order when local officials are unable to cope with the situation.

Mayor Jack Dance of Knoxville followed the Clement policy by declaring Frederick John Kasper of Washington,

TENNESSEE

D.C., will not be welcome in Knoxville or presumably allowed to hold meetings there, to organize White Citizens' Councils. Mayor Dance declared Kasper is openly advocating overthrow of local government and is therefore subject to prosecution. U.S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor's injunction against Kasper for inciting the Clinton rioting is now permanent and Kasper is under one-year sentence for violation of the injunction. He was allowed bond for an appeal, but could be jailed, legal opinions say, if he shows up in Knoxville and advocates force against segregation.

Gov. Clement earlier urged that all "outsiders" be kept out of the state as far as possible, on both sides of the question, and local officials be held responsible for such meetings and disorders.

At the same time, there is a petition for "recall" or impeachment of Gov. Clement being circulated in the state as the result of the Clinton affair. Thus far, there is no indication that the petitions will attract mass signatures. There are no recall provisions in the state constitution and only the lower house of the legislature can vote impeachment, with trial before the state senate.

The new "Constitution" Party has changed its name to the States Rights Party for qualifying electors for the November election. It will support T. Coleman Andrews of Richmond as its presidential choice.

See Demo Victory

The Democratic leaders here for the committee session reported Tennessee may return to the Democratic fold in the 100,000-vote majority lists in November. The Clement Administration forces will direct the state campaign, with the Volunteers for Stevenson-Kefauver housing most of Sen. Kefauver's campaign organization. However, the two organizations will work together for the common goal of party victory, Rep. J. Percy Priest, chairman of the Volunteer committee, assured the state committee. Both forces will participate in the fund-raising banquets and regional rallies.

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Negro Firing At Mob Hits White Man

Courier-Journal 9-4-56

Violence Erupts At 2d Town In Tennessee

By The Associated Press

Oliver Springs, Tenn., Sept. 3. — Racial violence erupted tonight as a Negro man wounded a white member of a frenzied mob that all but took over this East Tennessee town.

A deputy sheriff was wounded —apparently by mob members.

The deputy, riding in a State Highway Patrol car, was wounded in the shoulder—but it could not be learned immediately who did the shooting. Anderson County Sheriff Glad Woodward said first reports were that the deputy was wounded by a member of the white mob.

Adjutant General Joe Henry answered an urgent call for help by dispatching eight National Guardsmen, occupying the racially tense town of nearby Clinton, 10 miles east, to Oliver Springs to help quell the raging mob of more than 250 persons.

Takes Over Main Street

Woodward said the mob was holding sway on the town's Main Street, rocking cars on their springs and generally terrorizing motorists. The scene was similar to a mob demonstration at Clinton Friday night.

The sheriff added that he thought the Negro who did the shooting was holed up in a tavern, but the white mob had police blocked off. Capt. George Burdette of the Tennessee Highway Patrol said he was sending reinforcements to the area.

Racial integration of schools

had incensed the mob at both Clinton and Oliver Springs, but with this difference:

Clinton High School has actually been integrated by court order. But the crowd here was fired up by an unfounded rumor that similar integration would take place here when Oliver Springs schools open tomorrow.

School Officials Deny Rumor

School officials denied the rumor.

Woodward said the Negro was in one of the cars being bounced around by the mob, and he got out, blazed away with his gun and wounded the white man in the arm.

He then gunned his car and sped away with another Negro, Woodward said, and has not been apprehended.

Earlier, Police Chief Fred Giles reported two dynamite blasts were set off in the Negro community, on the outskirts of this town in Roane County. This town of 1,000 population sits astride the county lines of Anderson, Morgan and Roane counties.

Giles said the mob was getting out of hand, and law enforcement officers in the other two counties had been asked for aid.

It could not be learned immediately whether any injuries resulted from the blasts.

Meantime, at Clinton, militiamen kept the peace with an iron fist, but apparently related anti-integration incidents cropped up over a wide surrounding area, including a knifing at Dayton, 100 miles away.

In the Dayton incident, five men were reported to have taken out their resentment over guard occupation of Clinton on two young men on their way to routine weekly drill. One of the guardsmen was knifed about the face and hospitalized after arrival at drill quarters.

At Knoxville, white boys arranged a mock grave on Rule High School's lawn with a sign saying, "What Nigger's Next?" Some students said there were rumors that 19 Negro students planned to enroll in the all-white high school when it opens tomorrow.

Governor Frank Clement offered a $5,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the attackers of the youths near Dayton.

Not In Clinton Units

The Governor's office said it understood the guardsmen were forced to the side of the road by a car carrying five men, and the knifing occurred when one of the guardsmen answered "Yes" when asked if he would go to Clinton if ordered to.

The youths were not connected with any of the units that have put the lid on after a week of violence in Clinton.

The militiamen who had stared down a mob of 1,500 anti-integration demonstrators on the Courthouse Square at Clinton last night got tough tonight and cleared the square an hour before dark and kept it that way.

Promptly at 6 p.m. National Guardsmen moved in force onto Main Street at the east side of the square, where disorders had started on seven previous evenings. A small, orderly crowd dispersed.

The crowd moved on without argument and guardsmen put new stringent preventive measures into force, leaving the battered square eerily quiet, with a rifle company going through close-order drill.

Traffic on U. S. 25-W, a main north-south artery that passes along Main Street, was detoured two blocks to either side of the square.

Bans Downtown Assembly

The guardsmen permitted nobody on the Courthouse side of the square and required those on the opposite sidewalk to keep moving.

Adjutant General Henry, commanding 633 National Guardsmen, issued orders banning all assemblies, congregations of individuals, public speaking, and use of public-address systems outdoors, and prohibited parking in the downtown area.

The Tennessee Supreme Court refused at Nashville to try to halt Clinton High School's integration, put into effect under Federal Court order last Monday when 12 Negroes were among 800 pupils enrolled.

Sets Curfew for Lawn

The State's high court said the U. S. Supreme Court had already decided the questions brought up by the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government in an "emergency" plea today.

The guard units moved into this town of 4,000 yesterday with 10 tanks, a helicopter, and full mob-control gear to relieve highway patrolmen who had preceded them on the double-quick Saturday night in response to Governor Clement's orders to come in and restore peace.

The State Highway Patrol force of 100, in a speeding column of 50 cruisers, arrived at the height of an ugly demonstration that threatened to overwhelm local police and vigilantes using tear gas.

Looking forward to tomorrow, when Clinton High School reopens after the long Labor Day weekend, Henry said he planned to ask the State attorney general's office if the guard has jurisdiction to enforce a Federal Court order issued by Judge Robert L. Taylor at Knoxville last Wednesday prohibiting anyone from interfering with peaceful integration.

Guards May Escort Negroes

He reiterated, however: "We are here only to help local authorities maintain law and order."

Mayor W. E. Lewallen said he expects the 12 Negroes to be brought to school by their parents, but that there was a possibility they might be escorted by guardsmen.

Jury Frees Kasper on Bias Riots

CLINTON, Tenn., Nov. 20 (AP)—A twelve-man Criminal Court jury today found segregationist John Kasper, twenty-seven-year-old Washington bookstore operator, innocent of charges of sedition and inciting riots in September when the high school here was racially integrated.

The jury returned its verdict after forty-four minutes of deliberation, and 250 persons in the courtroom applauded, shouted and screamed.

Kasper, however, still faces a one-year sentence for violating a Federal court injunction prohibiting interference with integration at the high school. The conviction is being appealed.

Tear Gas Ends Rock 'n' Roll Riot

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 3 (AP)—Several persons were injured when police fired tear gas to break up a rock 'n' roll riot here last night that was touched off by "the beat and the booze."

Police fired tear gas grenades into ventilation ducts at the dance hall where the Fats Domino band was playing. Domino and three band members received minor cuts when they dived through a window to escape the tear gas.

George L. Ahumade and Roy E. Williams, both of Ft. Bragg, were injured seriously. Williams was stabbed in the back and Ahumade received knife slashes on the throat.

JOHN KASPER CONGRATULATED AFTER VERDICT
Segregationist Cleared of Two Charges In School Riots

Jury Acquits John Kasper Of Inciting School Riots

CLINTON, Tenn., Nov. 20 (AP)—Segregationist John Kasper was acquitted late today of state charges of sedition and inciting to riot stemming from disorders following racial integration of Clinton High School last summer.

An all-male jury in Anderson County Criminal Court returned its verdict freeing the 27-year-old Washington, D.C., White Citizens Council leader after deliberating 45 minutes.

Despite a warning from Judge D. L. Hutson, the crowd in the courtroom let loose with a loud cheer when the jury announced its verdict.

Before handing the case to the jury, Hutson overruled defense motions for a directed verdict of innocence and dismissal of the sedition charge.

The charges against Kasper arose from his activities here last August in trying to halt racial integration of Clinton High.

The state accused Kasper of fanning into mob violence latent anti-integration feeling over admission of 12 Negroes along with 700 white students to previously all-white Clinton High. The Negroes were admitted on order of U.S. District Court at Knoxville, 20 miles southeast of here.

Specifically, he was accused of advocating disregard of constituted authority and tending to "incite a riot."

A century-old Tennessee law makes seditious acts and instigations of riots misdemeanors. As such, they are punishable by a maximum sentence of a year in jail, a $1,000 fine, or both.

Kasper already is under a year's sentence in prison for violating Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor's order against interfering with peaceful integration of the school. He is free under $10,000 bond pending appeal.

Kasper flatly denied the state's charges, declaring: "I never at any time advocated violence of any kind."

KASPER DUE IN COURT FOR APPEAL TODAY

Citizens Council Leader Got Year For Contempt

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 5.—(UP)—John Kasper, 26, executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council of Washington, faces hearing in Federal Court Thursday on his appeal of a one-year contempt conviction.

The hearing was scheduled for Tuesday but postponed until Thursday to allow Kasper's attorney, J. Benjamin Simmons, to return from Washington.

Kasper was convicted Saturday of contempt of court for violating a temporary injunction restraining him from interfering in any way in the integration of Negroes at Clinton High School.

Kasper, who said his home was in Camden, N. J., was served with the temporary injunction Aug. 29 while addressing a crowd of some 200 in front of the Clinton courthouse. He appeared before Judge Robert L. Taylor in Knoxville the following day when he was arrested under a writ of attachment.

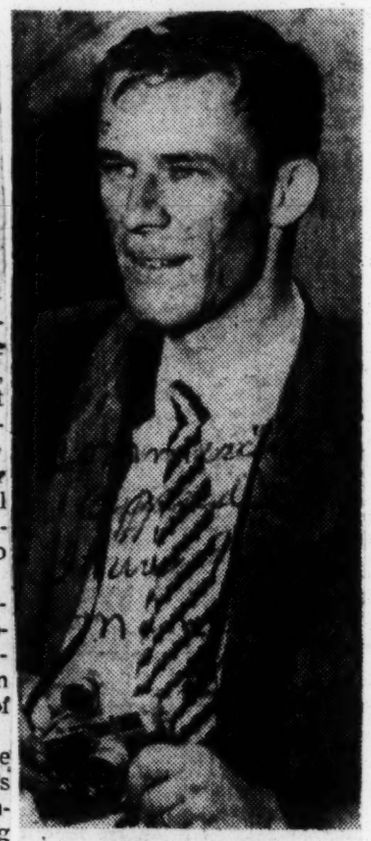
Hearing Delayed For Five In Knifing Incident

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 5.—(AP)—A Session Court judge Wednesday continued until Sept 13 a preliminary hearing for five men arrested after a National Guard sergeant complained he was attacked and knifed Monday night while en route to Dayton for a regular meeting of his Guard unit.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Harold Brown told Judge W. T. Myers Jr. the victim, Garland V. Pugh, 23, of near Hixson, was bedridden because of his leg wounds and not able to testify.

The defendants, permitted to continue at liberty under $1,000 bonds each on felonious assault charges, were Donald E. Layne, 20; his cousin, William R. Layne, 25; John C. Redden, 20; Claude Davis Jr., 25; and William R. Cranmore, 23. All live in the Hixson or Soddy-Daisy areas.

State Police reported Mr. Pugh and Andrew Dickinson, 34, a staff sergeant, were driving to Dayton when occupants of another auto flagged them to stop. The slashing occurred, officers said, after Mr. Pugh admitted that if ordered he would join in patrolling Clinton, Tenn., where guardsmen are on duty to stop anti-integration disorders. Mr. Dickinson was not hurt.



Beaten

Photographer Jack Corn stood dazed and bleeding at Clinton, Tenn., yesterday after being attacked by a race rioter. —UP Telephoto

Gov. Frank Clement ordered state troopers to find the assailants after the Dayton guard unit informed Adj. Gen. Joe Henry at Clinton, who relayed the information to the Governor. Mr. Clement also posted a $5,000 reward for information leading to th conviction of the attackers.

CLEMENT GUARD USE EVOKES PRAISE, JEERS

Critics Blast Sending Troops To Clinton

WAS IT CONSTITUTIONAL

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NASHVILLE, Sept. 5. — Gov. Frank G. Clement was the object of praise and bitter criticism Wednesday for having ordered National Guard troops into riot-rocked Clinton.

E. B. Baker, a Chattanooga attorney, said the Governor's action without authority of the state Legislature appeared "a highhanded act — an encroachment of liberty—and clearly in violation of the constitution."

State Senator Clifford Allen also challenged the authority of the Governor to order out the Guard and said he should call a special sessio nof the Legislature to "share in the responsibility for this decision."

Advised Governor

State Atty. Gen. George McCanless, meanwhile, said Governor Clement was "entirely within his constitutional rights" in dispatching the Guard troops, and that he had advised the Governor to take the action.

The Governor has received more than 50 telegrams and letters commenting on his action, an aide said. The spokesman said a slim majority praised the Governor, but declined to release the exact figures.

The spokesman said the telegrams and letters were "pretty well distributed over the state with a substantial number coming from out of the state." He said one telegram approving the action came from as far away as India.

Telegrams criticizing the action came from Georgia, Texas, Louisiana, Michigan and New York. Endorsements were received from New York, Indiana and Massachusetts.

State Charter Cited

Mr. Baker cited a section of the State Charter which states "the militia may be called into service only when the General Assembly shall declare by law that the public safety requires it."

General McCanless said this section does not apply to the National Guard, "which is different from the militia." The militia is made up of "all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45," he said, "while the National Guard was not organized until many years after the Constitution was adopted in 1796."

Senator Allen said the later act establishing the National Guard which gives the Governor authority to send in the Guard without consent of the Legislature has been declared unconstitutional by both the state Supreme Court and the Federal Court.

"While every national leader of any responsibility has deplored even the suggestion that troops and armed forces should ever be used in connection with the Supreme Court decision calling for desegregation," Senator Allen said, "that is in effect exactly what we have in Tennessee today — no matter how much the Governor may try to disguise it."

Governor Clement was out of the state and unavailable for comment.

Mr. Baker said "it would be proper" for taxpayers to seek an injunction to prevent Guardsmen from being paid for duty at Clinton. General McCanless said, however, they can be paid under existing statutes relating to the National Guard.

It has been estimated the Guard duty at Clinton and nearby Oliver Springs is costing at least $10,000 a day.

Tennessee School Integration Touches Off Racial Clashes

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
Staff Writer

CLINTON, Tenn., Aug. 29.—Flashing knives, clashes between whites and Negroes and the arrest of four youths—three of them Negroes—Wednesday underlined the third day of court-ordered racial integration at Clinton High School.

Tempers rising since 12 Negroes were ushered into the 806-pupil school Monday morning flared into four incidents in a day wracked by milling crowds and placard-carrying pickets.

The town's five-man police force, plus the three firemen and the dog-catcher were put on around the clock duty by Mayor Everett Lewallen. Sheriff Joe K. Owen and Mayor Lewallen were in touch with Gov. Frank G. Clement and other state officials, Acting Chief Joe Wilson said, seeking State Highway Patrol reinforcements.

Fights Follow Rallies

The flareup here came as State Highway Patrolmen were mobilized in Knoxville, 18 miles away, to handle traffic and other assignments for Thursday's meeting of Southern State Democratic leaders and Adlai E. Stevenson and Senator Estes Kefauver.

The fighting and arrests came against a background of four days of pro-segregation rallies and exhortations to resistance led by John Kasper, 26-year-old executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Councils of Washington.

In Knoxville, Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor issued a temporary order restraining further demonstrations by pro-segregationists. Mr. Kasper was named in the restraining order along with five local adults.

The writ added that last Monday, "A crowd of people agitated by Kasper attacked one of the Negro children of the school." The student's name was not disclosed.

Due In Court Today

Judge Taylor ordered Mr. Kasper and the others to appear in Federal Court here Thursday to show cause why an injunction against continued picketing and demonstrations should not be issued.

Jailed for inciting a riot Sunday, Mr. Kasper was released Tuesday at a hearing in which the charges against him were dismissed. Back in business, he held another rally at the courthouse Tuesday night which 500 or 600 persons.

Parents Ask Protection

Parents of the Negro students, alarmed by the increasing tension, began telephoning police asking protection for their children.

At about 2:30 p.m. Sheriff Owens and city policemen entered the school and spirited the Negro students out a back door. The Negroes were quietly taken home in police cars.

The crowd outside, unaware the Negro students already had gone, waited until after school was out at 3:30 p.m. for them to appear.

Wednesday morning, Mr. Kasper, followed by a crowd, attempted to enter the school to talk to Principal D. J. Brittain. Police barred his path.

Mr. Brittain, called to the door, was given an ultimatum: Remove the 12 Negro students, or resign.

Responding, the principal said he could not remove the Negroes without being in contempt of cour,t and he would not resign until he was convinced a majority of the parents and students wanted him to quit.

Girl Flashes Knife

A 14-year-old Negro girl, dashing through the crowd with a knife in her hand, jumped into a car with a Negro man. He drove away. Police overtook the car, took the knife, but decided not to arrest the girl after the Negro man promised to take her home.

Later, students at the school reportedly voted unanimously that Mr. Brittain should continue as principal.

Crowds continued to mill around the school. Some people carried placards and occasionally a car would pass with signs on them such as "Coons Must Go."

At about 12:45 p.m. during the noon lunch period a fight broke out on the street nearby between Bob Crain, 16, a Negro student, and John Carter, 17, a white non-student.

Police quickly broke up the fight, and took a pocket-knife from the Negro. The Negro and white youth both were arrested, charged with fighting and disorderly conduct, and later released under $250 bonds apiece.

Willing To Resign

In an after-school interview with newsmen, Mr. Brittain reiterated he would resign if a

At 1:25 p.m., Eugene Gibson, 17, a Negro and non-student, left a restaurant followed by a crowd of whites. The crowd accused him of pulling a knife. He ran into a barber shop where he works as a shoe shine boy.

Police, arriving quickly, called him to the door, took a knife from him, and placed him in jail under protective custody. He was not charged, and later was released.

Crowds continued to swirl up and down the streets around the school, growing at times to

majority of parents and students indicate they want him to do so.

"But anyone who takes my place will have to follow the same course or be in contempt of court," he said.

"If I thought it would settle anything," he said, "I would gladly resign."

He disclosed he has been besieged with threatening telephone calls, some of the callers using highly abusive language and threatening his life.

"I'm not fearful," he said. "I've already been hurt. Violence to me would be a relief."

Asked to elaborate, he said he was referring to the abusive telephone calls.

He emphasized the admission of the 12 Negroes was the result of a court order by Judge Taylor which came after five years of litigation in Federal courts. The Negro students formerly were being transported daily to a Negro high school in Knoxville.

Doesn't Plan To Close

Pointing out he was the principal defendant in the suit, he said, "Some of the people whose views we fought to uphold now feel I'm against them."

A group of townspeople gathered around as he talked to the newsmen. One man spoke up. "Let God handle it," he urged. "Put yourself in the hands of God."

Looking at the man, Mr. Brittain said: "I'd be glad to move out and let God take over."

In his remarks to newsmen, the principal indicated that, despite the increasing threat of violence, he has no thought of closing the school.

parents of Clinton High School children, and seven students, all said in effect, that Kasper was not responsible for the anti-integration feelings which caused mob demonstrations after 12 Negroes were allowed in the all white school on August 27.

The testimonies, all almost similar, asserted that the anti-Negro sentiment was rampant well before Kasper arrived. Two days before the opening of the school, and that the real disorder was caused by the "Home Guard" which used tear gas on the crowd milling about the school.

Kasper, the executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council, has already been sentenced by Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor for violating a court order against interfering with intergation, and is presently appealing that decision. He is free on $1,000 bail.

Segregationist Kasper Acquitted of Sedition

Clinton, Tenn., Nov. 20 (AP)—Segregationist John Kasper was acquitted late today of State charges of sedition and inciting to riot stemming from disorders that followed the racial integration of Clinton High School last summer.

An all-male jury in Anderson County Criminal Court returned its verdict freeing the 27-year-old Washington, D. C., White Citizens Council leader after 45 minutes' deliberation.

Despite a warning from Judge D. L. Hutson, the crowd in the courtroom let loose with a loud cheer when the jury announced its verdict.

Defense Motions Denied

Before handing the case to the jury, Hutson overruled defense motions for a directed verdict of innocence and dismissal of the sedition charge.

The charges against Kasper arose from his activities here last August in trying to halt racial integration of Clinton High.

The State accused Kasper of fanning into mob violence anti-integration feeling over the admission of 12 Negroes along with 700 white students to previously all-white Clinton High. The Negroes were admitted on order of U. S. District Court at Knoxville, 20 miles southeast of here.

Under Year's Sentence

Specifically, he was accused of advocating disregard of constituted authority and tending to "incite a riot."

A century-old Tennessee law makes sedi[illegible] acts and instigations of [illegible] misdemeanors. As such they [illegible] punishable by a maximum sentence of a year in jail, a $1,000 fine, or both.

Kasper already is under a year's sentence in prison for violating Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor's order against interfering with peaceful integration of the school. He is free under $10,000 bond pending appeal.

Denied Charges

Kasper flatly denied the state's charges, declaring, "I never at any time advocated violence of any kind." His attorney, J. Benjamin Simmons of Washington, paraded to the stand more than 50 witnesses, all of whom testified Kasper only urged them to oppose integration by peaceful means.

The disorders reached a climax Labor Day weekend when Governor Frank Clement sent 100 State troopers and more than 600 National Guardsmen here to restore [illegible]

Sentenced In Federal Court

CRIMINAL COURT FREES RACIST JOHN KASPER

CLINTON, Tenn. — Twenty-seven-year-old John Kasper, was found "innocent" by a criminal court jury of charges of "sedition and inciting a riot," in a local high school case.

Kasper, who openly opposed integration of Clinton high school," would have been subjected to a one year jail sentence and a $1,000 fine or both, if he had been found "guilty." He had 27 witnesses testify in his favor, yesterday.

The witnesses, made up of 20

A Tennessee High School Closes

A HIGH school in Clinton, Tenn., has been closed as a sacrifice to race strife. The incident is woe itself.

It will depress any sensible person not alone because of this one incident, but also because of what it portends for the future.

Twelve Negro children have been badgered and assailed. A white minister has been beaten by a white thug.

This amount of violence isn't much compared to what has happened in Washington and Buffalo among school children, and nothing at all to what attends labor strife in all regions of the United States. But whatever happens in the North, Midwest and West—much of which is muffled by the press of these regions—we Southerners have to remember that two-thirds of the Negro citizens are still in the South and that this remains the target and the cockpit.

The fact is that in Clinton the school had to be closed and that the education of the Negro and white students is interrupted. They are innocents paying a penalty.

It might be argued by race mixers that, in going where they are not wanted, the Negro pupils are breaking ground that has to be broken for the sake of the future. Let that go for the moment. The misfortune of these particular Negro children is in any case that in the hostile environment of the largely white school they could not possibly have any mental ease or peace or do good schoolwork. They won't be uplifted by association with the whites they will simply be demoralized in their "hearts and minds" (to use the Supreme Court's mawkish phrase).

The tendency is to blame the Clinton incidents on the agitations of the demagogue, John Kasper; to say that without the exertions of this incendiary all would have gone right.

The visionaries are doing harm with such fallacies. In every city, great or small, there is an element of the population that will do violence when incensed.

Labor violence establishes that beyond question. We saw it right here in Montgomery not so many months past in the telephone strike incidents. This telephone strike brought more violence than the bus boycott.

No prejudice is more responsive to challenge than race prejudice, and when the issue is race mingling among schoolchildren the passion reaches its summit.

The dismal prospect is that the aggressions on the established segregation structure will continue and that it will evoke violence as surely as a prolonged industrial strike.

With all that is wrong with our school system and its methods of instruction, what a pity it is that this convulsive complication must be piled on.

HEARING DELAYED ON KASPER BOND

Times P. 12-C

Agitator Faces Year Sentence for Defying Court Order in Clinton Integration

Wed. 9-5-56

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 4—A Federal court hearing on whether to allow John Kasper bond pending hearing on his appeal of a one-year contempt conviction was postponed in Federal court this afternoon until Thursday.

The postponement was made at the request of Kasper atfer he had informed Judge Robert L. Taylor that his Washington attorney, J. Benjamin Simmons, could not be present today.

Judge Taylor then informed Kasper that his Knoxville attorney, Roy Stansberry, wanted to withdraw from the case. Mr. Stansberry was not in court.

Kasper was found guilty of contempt of Federal court in Knoxville last Friday and was sentenced by Judge Taylor.

The judge said after sentencing Kasper that bail might not be allowed the 26-year-old White Citizens Council official from Washington.

In the event bond is not allowed, Kasper would be taken directly from Knox County jail to a Federal prison.

Denounced Integration

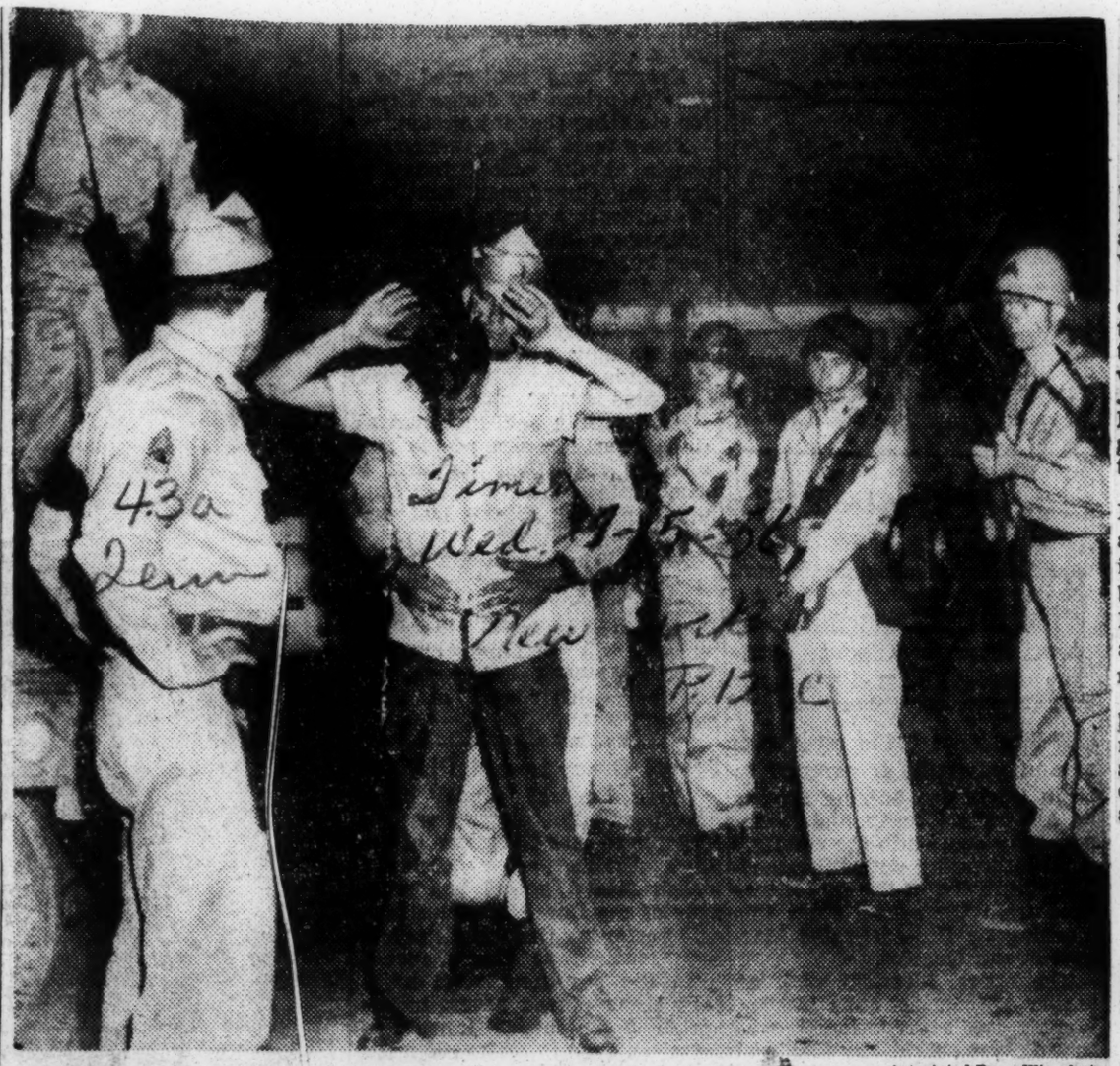
The conviction of Kasper followed a hearing of two counts against him that began Thursday afternoon. He was charged with contempt for wilfully violating a restraining order served on him by United States Marshal Frank Quarles while Kasper was haranguing a crowd in front of the Anderson County Court House Wednesday night.

Kasper had denounced integration, which a Federal court had ordered started at Clinton High School last week.

Action against Kasper was taken by Anderson County School officials. They charged that he was interfering with the court-directed integration of twelve Negroes in the 806-student Clinton High School.

Kasper had testified that the order "was not read to me" and he considered it merely an order to appear in court for a hearing.

Mr. Quarles denied this, testifying that he read the order "word for word" at Kasper's request, and had given him a copy "to read for himself."



Associated Press Wirephoto

MOB VIOLENCE IN TENNESSEE: A National Guardsman searching prisoner arrested Monday night when a mob terrorized the Negro district of Oliver Springs, a town near Clinton, where enrollment of twelve Negroes in the high school created riots and disorders.

Recalled as Studious

Frederick John Kasper, a long, lean man of 26, seemed headed for an inconspicuous life among books before his fight against integration led him to jail for contempt of a Federal Court in Tennessee.

Extermist tendencies that made him a leader in demonstrations for segregation in Clinton, Tenn., were not apparent to those who knew this Northerner as a boy in Merchantville, N. J., or as a student at Columbia University.

During his earlier years in New Jersey, where he was born, he was recalled as well-mannered, studious, though not extraordinarily talented.

At Columbia, which he entered after two years at Yankton College, at Yankton, S. D., the impression he left was that of a fairly good student, particularly interested in philosophy, English literature and German.

In 1951, when he received his Bachelor of Science degree, he gave little indication of ideas he has advocated in recent months.

As organizer of the Seaboard White Citizens Council, Kasper has said his group planned to end integration in Washington, put the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the Attorney General's subversive list, and abolish rock-and-roll music.

A pamphlet detailing the convictions of the group has condemned "pink punks" and "freaks, golf players, poodle dogs, hot-eyed Socialists, Fabians, scum, mold on top of the omelette." Also condemned are "liars for hire, the press gang, degenerate liberals crying for petrefaction of putrefaction."

Even now, persons in Merchantville, a suburb of Camden are considerably surprised at Kasper's strong views. Ten persons who knew him when he was an adolescent agreed that he was affable, though not gregarious, with no apparent interest but books.

His parents were liked in the community. His mother, in particular, is recalled with fondness for her help to needy neighbors. Kasper's father is dead and his mother has moved.

After he moved to Washington last fall he opened a book store in the Georgetown section, which has a reputation as an oasis for tolerance and intellectualism.

But in June of this year, Kasper's rebellion flader. He then formed his organization, affiliated with the Citizens Council in Alabama. Members of Kasper's group had to be whte, 18 and "believe in the Divinity of Jesus Christ." He said his organizatiton was not anti-Semtic, but that Jews were not eligible to join.

Since Kasper's name has figured in the news, however, there have been reports that he was active in movements before he went to Washington.

One such report was forwarded yesterday to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee by the Jewish Labor Committee, which represents about 500,000 Jewish workers in the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The labor group asked Robert Morris, the counsel of the Senate group, to check information it had received that Kasper had been "active with the neo-Nazi Renaissance party of New York and had also attended the Communist party's Jefferson School."

Cadmus, the name of Kasper's bookshop, is famous in Greek mythology as the man who sowed dragon's teeth that became soldiers who fought one another.

Delay In Getting Ready For Action Did Serious Harm

Globe Fri. 9-7-56 Nashville, Tenn.

Authorities Had Right To Anticipate Trouble When Resistance Held Off Desegregation For Five Years; Harm Done To Injure State All Over World; Judge Chester Hart's Formula For Dealing With Mob Still Held In Highest Esteem

There are very few persons hereabout who can remember when there has been so much turmoil and "show of force" by persons defiant of law and order as have furnished Tennessee a bad name all over the civilized world the past several days in Clinton, Anderson County, Tennessee.

Tennessee is not the kind of state that Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia have proved themselves to be in recent years. The state has usually had strong governors, more concerned about living up to their oaths of office than in fixing things for themselves for the next election.

Several years ago, the then Governor, Jim Nance McCord let things get out of hand and there was a bitter clash in Columbia, killings, wholesale arrests; and in the final analysis, popular Gov. McCord lost his popularity and was defeated in

the election when he was faced in a state primary by redoubtable former Governor Gordon Browning.

Gov. Frank G. Clement, now in office, it is plain, has let things get out of hand, and his political future will probably be determnied by the way he acted in the trouble at Clinton. It did the governor no credit to wait until the mayor of the city had actually to send a messenger from that iittle town to Nashville and to make a face-to-face appeal to the state's chief executive for help, assuring him that it was impossible for the law enforcement officials of the little town to cope with the overwhelming force that has arisen to defy law and order.

It is quite doubtful that our governor is so circumscribed by red tape that he cannot anticipate trouble in time to thwart the gathering of an unruly mob.

Many years ago a menacing mob had gathered at the Davidson County Court House, intent upon lynching a young Negro who had shot a white man, in an altercation. The young Negro was given a fair trial under the presiding judge—Judge Chester K. Hart and was convicted. Just before the jury was permitted to come in and read its verdict, Judge Hart stood and addressed the menacing crowd that had been making threats of what they intended to do if the young Negro did not get the supreme penalty. Judge Hart told the crowd that he did not know what the jury's verdict was going to be but, said he, "I am going to have to abide by the verdict and that is what you are going to do, also." And that is exactly what happened. The Negro was not given the supreme penalty and there was no mob violence, such as doubtless would have taken place in Mississippi or in some other backward state.

Irresponsible newspapers and the equally irresponsible Tennessee Federation for Constitutional government seem to have had just as much influence with our governor in the Clinton trouble as the great host of law-abiding citizens here who admire and applaud the highly ethical and responsible journalistic principles of the great NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN.

Most of the readers of newspapers, here and elsewhere know how uncivilized have been the roadblocks thrown in the way of some fifteen young colored boys and girls, who had finished all of the schooling they were furnished by their own town and county. There was no more reason why they should have had to endure the long and unfair process of going through lower courts to the highest court in the land to be accorded the right to attended the high school in their own town, than there was to subncluding the governor to see to it deal. But when they won in the highest court in the land, the right to high school training in Clinton, it was the duty of the authorities, including theh governor to see to it these children got the right freely to go to the high school in Clinton.

Very definitely it was no mere local matter—this vouchasing equal justice under law, to colored youths and no matter for any county or state official to play politics with. But that exactly is what was done That is exactly what encouraged the kind of outbreak with which the good people of Clinton are now faced.

There is no holding down of a mob when once its members are led to believe there is no danger to them if they disregard a pious appeal to be good boys and not block traffic on the highways. And it is not surprising that soldiers, sworn in as guardians of the peace actually to get set up by a mob that uses knives and slashes the faces of troop members, going on duty at the call of the governor to uphold law and order. It has been approximately twenty years since the incident involving Judge Chester K. Hart, referred to above, happened He has run for his office several times since that time and has not incurred even the semblance of opposition in any of his races. He is virtually certain to be continued in office as the presiding judge of Part I. of the Davidson County Criminal Court as long as he desires to hold the office. It is because he does not pray "Good Lord" and "Good Devil" at the same time, thereby hoping to stay popular with both antagonistic spirits.

"Night Brings Out the Stars" was once a favorite subject upon which high school and college students wrote graduating orations. It was meant to vouchsafe to all that in the darkest hours of life stars were still shining.

This has been true in the Clinton trouble. It is demonstrated by the fact that both the superintendent adopted intelligent plans for intergrating the few colored students at the white high school of Clinton, and they had the situation well in hand. They had the parents of these colored students and white students ready for the new experiment, commanded by the highest law of the land. There has been only the minimum of friction resulting from integration at Clinton. What little that did occur could probably have been quelled by a proclamation from the governor, with a warning to outsiders to stay outside of the town.

Night brought out the stars in the situation where Federal Judge Taylor sentenced the outside agitator to prison for stirring up trouble in the town with his silly speeches.

In nearly every community where the people have convientiously tried to obey the desegreation law, they have been able, as in Nashville, to win the support of the responsible people of both races. Any hindrance to complete success has come from irresponsible politicians, who march miles to the rear of the God-fearing people in what they do to prove they are doing their part to make living conditions of the people better.

TENNESSEE MAPS RACE RIOT MOVES

Officials Studying Methods of Preventing Violence in School Integration

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 15 —Tennessee officials are studying means of preventing or a breaking up of any future race riots such as those which occurred in Anderson County over Labor Day week-end.

Gov. Frank G. Clement has asked National Guard and State Highway Patrol, which at present helped restore order at Clinton to submit reports on the disturbances there following the admission of twelve Nego students to the previously all-white high school. He asked also for recommendations on how to meet any future mob action resulting from court orders integrating public schools in the state.

Two possible courses are being given serious consideration.

One is strengthening the State Highway Patrol, which at present has only 300 officers. More than a third of this force was sent into Clinton the night of Sept. 1 after county and city officers declared they were helpless to deal with recurrent mob violence.

The other possibility is creation of a specinl National Guard unit of military police especially trained to quell civilian disturbances.

The state also is seeking to strengthen local law enforcement agencies by offering to city and county officers training courses now given to members of the Highway Patrol.

Governor Clement directed an appeal to all citizens in the state to cooperate in maintaining law and order. He emphasized that this request was aimed solely at preserving order and not at promoting integration in the public schools.

The Governor said he resorted to use of the National Guard because of the need for getting the entire Highway Patrol back on the roads to deal with the heavy traffic over the Labor Day week-end. He explained that Tennessee recorded ten traffic deaths during the period that a large part of the patrol was tied down at Clinton, but that not a single death occurred on the roads on Labor Day, when patrolmen were back at their assigned duties.

Ardent segregationists have bitterly denounced the Governor's use of the patrol and troops in Clinton. A petition asking his impeachment by the Legislature, which convenes in regular session in January, is being circulated by the Tennessee Society to Maintain Segregation.

The society contends that the Governor should have closed the Clinton High School rather than permit compliance with the Federal court order requiring admission of Negroes.

The campaign for impeachment, however, is not being taken seriously outside of the segregation organizations.

Public opinion, as expressed in newspaper editorials and letters to the Governor's office, has been generally favorable to drastic measures used at Clinton.

However, the whole subject is likely to come up for an extensive review in the Legislature. It is expected that numerous bills aimed at preserving segregation will be introduced.

Several were offered during the 1955 Legislature but were either bottled up in committees or vetoed by Governor Clement.

NATIONAL GUARD HAS TWO FUNCTIONS

National Guard troops ordered to keep peace in Clinton, Tenn., are part of a force that serves as a backstop for the Regular Army and as a state militia.

In the latter role, it has been called on to cope with local troubles ranging from strikes to speeding motorists.

The National Guard is one of the three basic components of the nation's armed forces. The others are the Regular Army and the organized Reserve Corps.

The name National Guard first was applied in 1824 to state militia that had been originally raised by colonies for use against Indian uprisings and local disturbances. This militia subsequently constituted about 10 per cent of Washington's troops in the Revolutionary War.

The right and privilege to raise such troops locally is written in the Constitution. The name National Guard first was adopted by New York units in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette, who commanded the Garde Nationale in Paris when it was created.

Nine National Guard divisions served in Europe and nine in the Pacific in World War II. In the Korean War 2,161 National Guard units were called up.

Organized and armed by the Federal Government, the various Guard units are controlled by the states. The Federal Government finances much of their operation, but states pay for the upkeep of their armories and camps.

The Guard recruits personnel for a four-year enlistment. The pay is $78 a month. Youths between 17 and 18½ years of age subject to the draft may, under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, join the National Guard. They must undertake six months of active sevice and are required to attend two-hour training sessions one night a week for forty-eight weeks of the year and two weeks of field training. They are obligated to this program for ten years or until they reach 28, whichever is first.

The Guard is part of the nation's first-line reserve and in many critical defense areas has replaced Regular Army forces at anti-aircraft stations.

National Guard strength reached its peak in November, 1955, when it totaled 435,000 men. It now has about 400,000 men. It embraces twenty-one infantry and six armored divisions. It also consists of 2,614 nondivisional units, including nine regimental combat teams, nine armored regiments, 123 anti-aircraft battalions and seventy-four field artillery battalions.

The Air National Guard is organized into twenty-seven combat wings.

43a 1956

Star
Lewiston, Me. 9-3-56
Washington, D.C.
43a
P. 1

TANKS IN INTEGRATION RIOT CITY—Clinton, Tenn.—Tanks carrying National Guardsmen pass the county courthouse in Clinton, torn by riots over school integration.—AP Wirephoto.

Clinton Quiet After Bayonets Awe New Mob

Evening Star
Mon. 9-3-56
Washington D.C.

Guard Rescues Sailor In Turbulence Set Off by Integration

CLINTON, Tenn., Sept. 3 (AP).—Tennessee militiamen with fixed bayonets overawed a new mob loaded with teen-agers late last night, dissolving threats of renewed anti-integration riots here—for the time being at least.

Officials expected a quiet Labor Day and considered further violence unlikely before reopening of school Tuesday morning.

Last remnants of the boisterous mob straggled home early today, after gathering in the face of a force of 633 guardsmen who had rolled into town with 10 tanks and a helicopter Sunday morning to halt a turbulent week of mass disorder.

After darkness closed on a peaceful day, the crowd quickly rose to 1,500 around the Anderson County courthouse amid mouting tension over compulsory school integration which threatened for a time to boil into a full-fledged riot.

See Col. 14R

Sailor Chased

The tension reached its highest pitch when the appearance of a colored sailor on the street brought a third of the crowd surging after him with hoots and threats.

The sailor, James Chandler of Knoxville, had come to Clinton to see a girl friend who lives in the Negro section.

"I knew all about the trouble here, but thought I'd come and chance it," he said.

The crowd followed him to a service station a block from the courthouse square, where a lone military policeman stood off the mob until fellow militiamen came to his aid.

The sailor was rescued by five jeep-loads of Guardsmen. Shortly afterward 300 men—half the National Guard force here—were deployed in two lines flanking the crowd on the square.

Guard Takes Jeering

The crowd—definitely much younger than those of previous nights—then began thinning out.

In the three hours before the last stragglers scattered, the Guardsmen—mostly youngsters themselves—took much jeering and ribbing. But they stood impassively.

At the peak of the cat-calling, firecracker-throwing melee on the square, somebody set fire to a cross in the passageway connecting Clinton High School with its gymnasium. It went out before firemen arrived.

Earlier in the day a small band of integration opponents gathered at the Blowing Springs Grammar School three miles north of Clinton. Newsmen and photographers who attempted to approach the building were chased away by about 50 men.

State Adjutant General Joe Henry, in command of the troops, indicated that if trouble develops at the Blowing Rock School or anywhere else in the county Guardsmen would extend their patrols to the affected areas.

It was the admission of a dozen Negroes among the 796 white pupils at Clinton High a week ago that set off the week of growing lawlessness climaxed by mob scenes Friday and Saturday nights.

Resentment Comes to Focus

Although Clinton is in the same county with Oak Ridge High School, which integrated a year ago without violence, there was a difference that made Clinton a focal point of resentment.

Where Oak Ridge High is operated with Federal funds and was integrated on orders of the Atomic Energy Commission, Clinton High is operated with State funds and was integrated by Federal Court mandate.

In addition, the Clinton action is the first forced destruction of a State's secondary school segregation which has not been preceded by voluntary desegregation.

Thus this bewildered community of 4,000 with few Negroes unexpectedly became the battleground for forces larger than itself.

The first outsider to come in was John Kasper, 26, Washington, executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council, who addressed 500 Tuesday night and 800 Wednesday night.

Given Prison Sentence

He received a one-year prison sentence for violation of a Federal restraining order Friday, but his place on the platform was taken by Asa Carter, head of the North Alabama White Citizens Council.

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It was Carter's audience which first turned into a really violent mob Friday night, frightening local officials into extreme measures to prevent a recurrence Saturday.

Star-

Saturday night, hastily recruited vigilantes used tear gas to keep off an unruly mob of 1,500 until State highway patrolmen roared into town. Segregation leaders used a sound truck to calm the crowd and open a scheduled anti-integration program, which was halted by an approaching thunderstorm before the main speaker appeared.

Gov. Frank Clement ordered the troopers in Saturday night on urgent pleas of Anderson County officers to keep peace until the guard could take over Sunday morning.

Gov. Clement was careful to emphasize in his first announcement that his move was not intended to support either segregation or integration, but only to maintain law and order.

Not Promoting Any Ideas

He re-emphasized this in a State-wide radio address from Nashville Saturday night and in a statement announcing arrival of the Guard Sunday.

In his radio speech he said:

"We are not attempting to promote any idea but we are determined that law and order will prevail.

"Illegal mobs have stopped automobiles and jerked the passengers out of them. They have marched on the mayor's home, threatening him and his sick wife and they have generally disturbed the peace and threatened the security of law-abiding people.

"So long as I am Governor we will preserve law and order and if we failed to do so, you might be the next victim on an entirely different issue. There is absolutely no connection between our action and the question of segregation or integration in the schools.

"Our action is directed solely toward the preservation of law and order in the interest of all the people.

"We believe that all patriotic God-fearing citizens will support us regardless of their view or their differences of opinion."

Compliments Patrol

In his statement announcing arrival of the Guard he complimented the highway patrol for its overnight job of protecting the town while the Guard units were mobilizing, and said the Guard would remain "until there is absolute assurance of the restoration of law and order, and the ability of local law enforcement officers to maintain it."

"The courts are still open and all of us have the right to seek justice there, but none of us has any right to take mob action in the streets," he said.

The Guardsmen on duty here include the 168th Military Police Battalion from Nashville and surrounding communities and the 230th Reconnaissance Battalion with units from Cookeville, Livingston, Crossville and McMinnville.

There is no question of martial law, which is specifically forbidden by the State constitution.

Court Apepal Again Planned

The Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government will ask the State Supreme Court today for immediate action to halt integration of Clinton High.

Chancellor Joe M. Carden of LaFollette threw out the federation's petition for an injunction last Monday.

Sims Crownover, lawyer representing the federation and several Anderson County parents, said he will ask the Supreme Court to take immediate action on grounds that it is an "extraordinary matter."

He said his appeal will be based on two contentions:

1. That the principal had no authority to admit the Negroes because the school board had not taken action.

2. That school officials had no right to spend State funds on integrated schools, because the funds were appropriated specifically for segregated schools only.

Crowd Of 1,500 Defiant

Herald
Mon. 9-3-56
Miami, Fla.

Troops Rescue Negro Sailor

43a

CLINTON, Tenn.—(AP)— Bayonet-armed National Guardsmen with gas masks fanned out in two columns before the Anderson County courthouse Sunday night in a show of force which apparently started a breakup of a threatening mob.

GUARDSMEN RESCUE SAILOR—Clinton, Tenn.—National Guard troopers moved in to protect James Chandler of Knoxville yesterday when an anti-Negro mob threatened him in a riot over school integration.—AP Wirephoto.

In spite of the well-advertised presence in town of 633 National Guardsmen supported by tanks and a helicopter, the mob of 1,500 had gathered quickly after dark on the scene of week-long anti-integration disorders.

The guardsmen reportedly were prepared to use tear gas and fire hoses if sound truck appeals to disperse failed to take effect. But apparently the crowd took their action to mean business and slowly began to leave.

About 300 of the guardsmen on duty here lined up on opposite sides of the square facing the mob.

While this was going on a cross was burned in the passageway connecting Clinton High School with its gymnasium.

The guardsmen moved into position after jeep-mounted troops had to rescue a Negro sailor from the mob.

A sound truck broadcast appeals for the mob to break up as guardsmen prepared for possible use of tear gas and fire hoses if necessary.

The mob of 1,500 began gathering after dark fell and slowly became more boisterous.

The cross at the school flickered out before firemen arrived to put it out.

The sailor, walking through the courthouse square, caught the attention of about 500 persons who followed him, hooting and threatening, and into a service station about 100 yards beyond the square.

There a National Guard military policeman stood behind him with rifle leveled at the mob awaiting rescuing troops.

Individuals in the crowd yelled "Go ahead and get that black so and so," and "Get him out of here."

But no move had been made to harm him when five jeep-loads of troops arrived to take him to safety.

The sailor, James Chandlre of Knoxville, had come to Clinton to see a girl friend who lives in the Negro section.

"I knew all about the trouble here, but thought I'd come and chance it," he said.

Shortly after the incident involving the Negro sailor, the crowd in front of the courthouse became more boisterous.

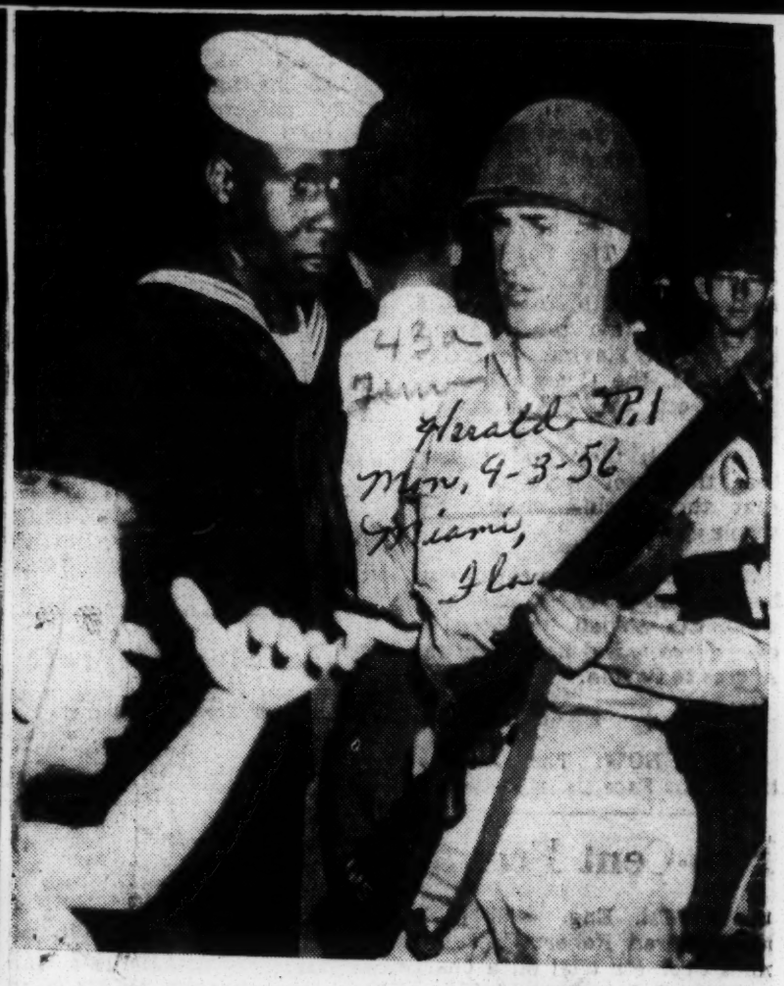
A big guard communications truck focused brilliant spotlights on the crowd.

Tank-riding Tennessee guardsmen — with helicopter support — took over the job of keeping the peace early Sunday in this small east-state town which has become a focal point of violent southern resistance to school integration.

The town turned tense only after nightfall. Only one incident had marred an otherwise peaceful day, and that occurred three miles from town.

A small group of determined segregationista met at rural Blowing Rock grammar school three miles outside the guard's patrol area here, and drove off newsmen and photographers with stones and epithets.

Richard B. Stolley, a Life magazine photographer and a fellow newsman were stoned while trying to cover a pro-segregation meeting. They were chased by about 50 men who shouted "nigger lovers," and "we'll break your . . . cameras if you try to take any pictures."



—Associated Press Wirephoto

JAMES CHANDLRE, AFTER RESCUE FROM MOB
. . . Knoxville sailor ran into trouble on visit to girl friend

INTEGRATION FOE JAILED FOR YEAR

Held in Contempt of US Court Order

CLINTON, Tenn., Aug. 31 (AP)—An outsider accused of stirring up racial strife at integrated Clinton High School this week was adjudged in contempt of federal court today and sentenced to one year in prison.

John Kasper, 26-year-old Washington, D. C., segregation exponent, was found guilty at Knoxville of violating an order by U.S. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor prohibiting him and others from interfering with integration of Clinton High.

The school is the first state-supported secondary school in Tennessee to open its doors to mixed classes. Urged on by Kasper, milling throngs have erupted into minor violence during the past two days.

Picketing Halts

Meanwhile, Clinton High ended its first week of integration in a quiet but tense atmosphere.

There were no disorders and no picketing of the school for the first time since it opened Monday with 12 Negro and 800 white pupils in attendance.

But city and county police maintained a close watch to try to prevent recurrence of the violence which has disrupted the normal quiet in this little town, 20 miles northwest of Knoxville.

Kasper, who arrived here last Sunday and immediately signified his intention of fighting integration, said he did not wilfully violate the court order.

Specifically, it accused him of being one of the leaders in "what appears to be a concerted movement to intimidate parents in an effort to prevent a continuation of school attendance."

Served Order While Speaking

The restraining order was served on him Wednesday night while he was addressing a crowd in the Anderson County courthouse yard. He continued his speech and it was this incident which led to his arrest and citation for contempt.

Kasper, who has been held in lieu of $10,000 bond, was denied bail pending argument Tuesday on whether the court will entertain a motion for a new trial.

Taylor also continued until Tuesday a hearing on whether to make the temporary restraining order permanent.

Kasper's attorney, J. Benjajmin Simmons of Washington, argued that Kasper was merely exercising his constitutional right of free speech in attacking the Supreme Court and shouting to Clinton crowds that integration should be prevented.

Federal Action Challenged

Simmons also contended the federal government had no police powers to enforce school integration. Such powers, he claimed, are reserved for the "sovereign states."

"Are you telling this court that he—the judge—has no authority to carry out his order of integration?" demanded udge Taylor.

Simmons replied: "Are you going to see that these Negroes are served meals in the school, too?"

"No, but the court is going to see that his—integration—order is upheld," Taylor retorted hotly.

Taylor issued the integration order last winter, climaxing five years' litigation.

Alabama Man to Speak

Meanwhile, Asa (Ace) Carter, head of the Alabama White Citizen's Council, was en route here after announcing in Birmingham he would make a speech in Clinton tonight in an effort to organize a prosegregation group.

Carter, a former radio announcer, said arrangements were being made locally for his appearance. He said that in his speech he would "criticize the Supreme Court.

One mob, one Ranger—

Lone Texas Ranger ignored mob to rescue threatened clergyman

BY FARTH JONES

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 10—(AP)—Last Tuesday on the Mansfield, Tex., high school ground a surging, shouting pro-segregation mob taunted a young Episcopal priest who had shamed them for lack of "Christian action."

The Rev. C. W. Clark, vicar of a Fort Worth church, was white and shaking. His black habit was gray with the dust raised by the trampling feet.

The swarm of angry faces grew tighter around the slightly built clergyman. Shouts became louder. Fists were shaken.

It was a moment when disaster could strike or pass away.

Then through the milling crowd a husky, red-faced man shouldered his way. He wore a big white hat on his head and a revolver on his hip.

"I think we'd better go," Texas Ranger Sgt. Jay Panks said quietly to the vicar.

A path opened through the throng as the two walked slowly off the school ground.

THE "ONE MOB, one ranger" tradition still held.

At that crucial moment Banks representing all the respect—and almost reverence—that Texans hold for one of the most distinctive law enforcement organizations in the world.

Five other rangers and a large body of other armed officers could have helped rescue the clergyman. Highway Patrol units and a special armored car equipped with machine guns were only a few miles away.

But that would not have been the Texas Ranger way.

The big white hat, the six-shooter and the bravery of one man daring an angry mob of many are the heritage of a Texas Ranger—whether in fact or fiction.

IF THE RANGERS have a motto it's a quotation credited to a respected old timer of the famed, fast drawing corps:

"No man in th wrong can stand up against a feller in the right that keeps on a' coming."

A thin line of 51 Rangers carry on that tradition today in half a dozen companies scattered over the state. They can go anywhere in the state on a case. They take orders from no one but the governor and their command, Col. Homer Garrison, director of the department of public safety.

Generally, Rangers are not sent into an area until local officers ask for help, or the governor decides the Rangers could work the case better than local officers.

THE RANGERS had their beginning more than a century ago when Texas was a republic. It was more of a military organization then and did not become a peace officers' group until 1874 when reorganized after the Civil War

The six-shooters and saddle carbines of the Rangers battled Indians, Mexican border raiders, cattle and horse thieves, train robbers and feudists while civilization slowly spread westward.

Texas Rangers still pack pearl handled revolvers, wear high heel boots and big hats and ride horses—but the horses usually are transported in trailers behind powerful patrol cars. Additions to the force are made by examinations similar to the civil service and promotions are on a merit basis.

AND THE RANGERS still stand for the ultimate in law enforcement in Texas.

When a Ranger is assigned to a case it is his case until he solves it. If he does someone else takes over.

Riots, mobs and other scenes of great violence actually are only a part of the Texas Ranger story, but a vital part.

Ranger Banks' immediate commander last week at Mansfield was Capt. Bob Crowder, head of the Dallas company. About a year ago Crowder walked unarmed into the midst of a violent riot at a state mental hospital. Most of the rioters were criminally insane and they held the hospital superintendent as a hostage. After about half an hour of talking Crowder convinced the riot leader, a giant crazed Negro, to release the officials and end the disturbance.

A FEW MONTHS ago Ranger Lewis Rigler of Gainesville, Tex., threw down his gun and went unarmed to talk with an insane farmer threatening everyone with a rifle. He got the farmer to give up the gun after agreeing to buy 16,000 pounds of clover seed.

Texas Rangers Small, Tough Outfit Upholds Reputation In Race Riots

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 8 (AP)—Last Tuesday on the Mansfield, Tex., high school ground a surging, shouting prosegregation mob taunted a young Episcopal priest who had shamed them for lack of "Christian action."

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Capt. W. J. (Bill) McDonald, a deadly pistol shot and a frontier phrasemaker, is creditel with starting the story of the Rangers who arrived alone at the scene of a riot. When citizens protested he is supposed to have replied: "Well, you've got just one mob, haven't you."

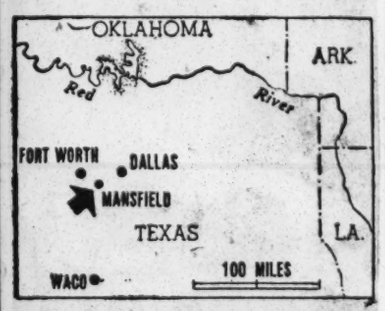
THREATEN USE OF GUNS TO BAR NEGRO PUPILS

Texas Crowd Warns of Armed Violence

Mansfield, Tex., Aug. 30 [Special]—A surly mob of 250 white citizens of this southeast Tarrant county village today threatened to use guns to repel any effort by peace officers to provide an armed escort for Negroes seeking to register in the local high school.

The members talked with Tarrant County Sheriff Harlon Wright in a street in front of the schoolhouse, while behind them in the schoolyard an effigy of a Negro dangled from a rope at the top of the school's flagpole.

The sheriff asserted he had come to Mansfield "to preserve law and order," but refused a yes or no answer



when asked if he intended to use guns to take Negroes into the school building. He returned to Fort Worth, 15 miles northwest of here, without a show of force but left four deputies at the scene.

10 Reported Eligible

No Negroes appeared near the school thruout the day, first of two registration days for the term starting Monday, and officers said no requests were received for escort service. Ten Negro children are reportedly eligible to attend the school.

The mob made its appearance at the school at daybreak. An early morning estimate placed its size at 200, but it swelled thruout the day, reaching at least 250 by the time the sheriff showed up about noon. The crowd ringed the school grounds and sent out outposts on all streets leading to the school.

Dozens of placards carrying such messages as "Black Man, Go Away," were displayed. Business men closed their stores, turning the day into a holiday.

Judge Stands Firm

While the mob milled in the school yard, Federal District Judge Joe E. Estes, sitting at Dallas, listened to and denied an application by the Mansfield school district for an order postponing for a year a writ he issued last week requiring school officials to open the Mansfield school to Negroes for the current fall term.

"It is my plain duty and responsibility to deny this application," said the judge, who last year refused a desegregation order but was recently reversed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans.

J. A. [Tiny] Gooch, a 330 pound former University of Texas football star, appeared at the hearing as attorney for the school district. He said he will go to Houston tomorrow in an effort to get a stay from United States Circuit Judge John Brown.

Sent to Fort Worth

The Mansfield school became a test case in desegregation enforcement because the school district makes no effort to provide equal educational facilities for Negroes eligible for high school education. Instead it pays tuition and provides transportation for such Negroes to the Negro high school in Fort Worth. Last year 10 Mansfield Negroes went to the Fort Worth school under this arrangement. Mansfield has 1,000 population.

Sheriff Wright sent four deputies to Mansfield when he heard that a mob was surrounding the school. The members shouted imprecations at the officers, altho the officers made no attempts at dispersal. A steady stream of white children entered the school, where registration went ahead under Principal Willie Pigg. About 200 white children are expected when registration is completed tomorrow.

Queried on Escort

When Wright reached the school he was met by dozens of demonstrators in the middle of the street. He called out that he had heard some one wanted to talk to him.

"Yes, we want to talk to you, sheriff," a heavy set spokesman for the mob answered. "We want to know if one of them Negroes comes down here are you going to give them police escort?"

"I'm down here to preserve law and order," Wright responded.

"Never mind that," said the spokesman, "we want a man to man answer, yes or no. Are you going to take them in with guns?"

"You people can't take the law into your own hands," the sheriff warned.

Warns Against Violence

"We can take them Negroes into our own hands," the spokesman said.

"I won't allow any violence."

"The only way we can keep them Negroes out is by violence. If you escort them with guns, we'll have to get guns ourselves."

The sheriff asserted he will arrest and lock up any man found with a gun near the school.

"Then you better clean out your jail, you'll have a lot of us in it," one mob member shouted.

There's Plenty of Room

"We've got lots of room in the jail," the sheriff shouted back as he reëntered his car and drove out of town.

The sheriff said that he got a telephone report early today from T. M. Moody, 50, a Negro and uncle of one of the prospective Negro pupils. He said Moody had fled Mansfield at midnight with his wife and mother-in-law, 80, after a telephone threat that his home would be bombed in half an hour if he did not leave town. Moody took his family to the rural home of a relative.

NO NEGROES ON SCENE

Episcopal Priest Rescued From Angry Mansfield Mob

MANSFIELD, Tex., Sept. 4 (AP)—A young Episcopal priest who sought to shame an angry proseg-regation mob at Mansfield High School was rescued by a Texas Ranger today when the crowd became loud and unruly.

The Rev. C. W. Clark, about 35, vicar of St. Timothy's Church in nearby Fort Worth, was white and shaking, apparently from anger as the mob taunted him with shouts like, "There'd be a lot less people in hell if preachers kept out of this." It could not be determined whether his anger was caused by the taunts or the racial demonstration.

It was the third day of demonstrations at the high school here integrated by federal court order. The crowds have vowed they will not let Negroes register. The district has 12 Negro high school students out of an enrollment of 275.

No Negroes appeared for registration any of the three days. R. L. Huffman, school superintendent, said any who sought to enter would be transferred immediately to other school districts. This plan was advocated last Friday by Gov. Allan Shivers at the same time that he sent Rangers to the school.

Elsewhere in Texas, up to 100 school districts opened their schools for the fall term as integrated institutions without trouble. There are 1,857 school districts in Texas, many with several schools.

Meanwhile, United States Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black turned down a petition from the school board for a year's delay in integration. Justice Black simply wrote "No" across the face of the petition.

Foy Curry, who runs a Mansfield drive-in, called reporters together to read a statement which he said was signed by the 12 Negro students eligible to enter the school. He said it also was signed by their parents. The petition, as he read it, said the students had no intention of attending Mansfield High School this year.

In Alvarado, 12 miles south of here, white high school students, hearing reports that 15 Negroes would seek admission to the white school, said they would form picket lines. But no Negroes appeared, and an effigy of a Negro—one of six hung yesterday in Alvarado—was cut down from the school flag pole and the American flag run up.

In Fort Worth, 20 miles northwest of here, parents of five Negro elementary school children unsuccessfully sought to enter them in all-white schools.

Meanwhile, Fort Worth police kept close watch on the home of Lloyd G. Austin, a Negro who moved into an all-white neighborhood on the edge of a Negro district. Sunday, a mob threw soda pop bottles at the house after a shot was fired from the home.

Yesterday, Austin first offered to sell his equity in the house, then changed his mind.

The Rev. Mr. Clark, in clerical garb and hatless, walked into the mob and began talking to reporters. The crowd, at that time about 150, gathered around him. The priest then began addressing the crowd more than reporters.

"I am surprised there has not been more Christian action demonstrated," he said.

"It comes as a shock that churches are not more willing to help this situation."

It was then that the crowd became loud. One man shouted "Why did God make 'em black—if he wanted us all together, he'd have made us the same color."

The Rev. Mr. Clark reminded the mob that God commanded man to love his neighbor.

"Man is made in the image of God, and man is the image of God, and you've got the image of

ESCORTED TO HAVEN

Rev. D. W. Clark, vicar of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church in Fort Worth, Tex., is escorted from grounds of Mansfield High School by a Texas Ranger after he asked a gathered crowd "if there is anything I can do as a Christian" to help restore order in the uneasy town.—AP Wirephoto

man hanging on that flagpole," the Rev. Mr. Clark said. He was referring to an effigy of a Negro which has hung from the school's pole since Thursday. Another was hung over the school entrance Friday and still hangs there.

At that point, the crowd's cries became louder and Ranger Sgt. Jay Banks came quietly through the crowd, took the priest by the arm, and said, "I think we'd better go."

As he left, the priest looked at the two effigies and said, "I would particularly like to cut down these effigies. That is blasphemy."

The Rev. Mr. Clark said he came to Texas from Alhambra, Calif., 10 years ago.

Six Texas Rangers, headed by Capt. Bob Crowder, were on hand when the crowd began gathering. Three Rangers later left.

court order for the first time this year.

"Go home, niggers," someone in the crowd yelled.

Had Passed Admission Test

Miss Gray had passed an intelligent-aptitude test and enrolled at the school. Mr. Poster said he had come to find out if he had passed the test.

The two started toward the school and the crowd shifted to block their way. After walking about 50 feet the two turned back.

Mr. Poster stopped and was surrounded. One of the white youths threw gravel and another kicked at him, but missed. Mr. Poster glared at the demonstrators, then walked to join Miss Gray.

"Let's go," the girl said.

The two returned in about fifteen minutes and asked Rangers to escort them into the college.

Ranger Sgt. Jay Banks told them essentially what he had told reporters:

"Our orders are to maintain order and keep down violence. We are to take no part in the integration dispute and we are not going to escort anyone in or out of the college."

U. Simpson Tate, Dallas attorney for the N. A. A. C. P., labeled the demonstrators a "mob" and declared that his reports showed that one of the two targets of the demonstration had been "physically assaulted."

Wire Sent to Eisenhower

He said that he had sent telegrams to President Eisenhower and to Gov. Allan Shivers asking protection for the Negro students.

In Houston as the city schools re-opened, George T. Nelson, N. A. A. C. P. director, sought to enroll three Negro children in Sherman elementary school. He was turned down.

As he left a white man accosted him.

Mr. Nelson reached into a large manila envelope he was carrying.

"Come here, mister, I'll show you something," he called.

He kept his hand in the envelope and walked past the man.

Reporters sought to learn the identity of the white man, but he would not tell his name.

Another Negro, Marvin Williams, waited with his daughter, Beneva, through the morning at the new McReynolds Junior High School in Houston. Principal Charles Poe, busy with school

TEXAS MOB STOPS NEGRO STUDENTS

Gravel Hurled as 300 Block Texarkana College Entry —Barriers at Houston

TEXARKANA, Tex., Sept. 10 (AP)—A jeering, gravel-throwing crowd kept two Negroes today from entering Texarkana Junior College.

Four Texas Rangers and two local police officers were on hand, but refused to escort the two Negroes into the school.

At Houston a scuffle between a director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a white man was narrowly averted.

At Mansfield, where mob violence broke out a week ago, all was quiet today.

The Texarkana crowd reached a peak of about 300 persons at 8 A. M.

At 8:15 A. M. a Negro-operated taxicab pulled up at the college and, after some hesitation, Jessalyn Gray, 18 years old, and Steve Poster, 17, got out.

The crowd immediately blocked their entrance to the college, opened to Negroes by Federal

opening details, said he was too busy to talk to them at once. Later he refused to admit the girl to the school.

By CLIFF RICHARDSON Jr.

HOUSTON, Tex.—"The mob action was definitely calculated," U. Simpson Tate, NAACP Southwest regional counsel, said, speaking of the racial outburst at Mansfield, 14 miles from Fort Worth, when efforts were made by 12 Negro children to enroll in the high school.

"Governor Shivers, instead of sending the Rangers to protect the children (Negro) sent in help to assist the school board.

"The American flag was hauled down and a Negro hung in effigy in place of the flag. How can the U. S. flag ever again wave from that same flag pole after such desecration?" Attorney Tate asked.

Speaking at the weekly meeting of the Houston Branch NAACP he predicted that Houston schools will be integrated, but refused to comment on persistent rumors here that he is currently assisting Houston Attys. Francis Williams and Henry E. Doyle prepare briefs for suits to be filed against the Houston Board of Education.

"I do not believe in telegraphing our actions. Suffice it to say that our course has been charted Our program has not been changed one bit by the actions of the mobs over the state. When we file, everybody will know it," he stated.

■

ATTORNEY TATE said that he drove through the streets of Mansfield at the height of the demonstration.

"I was not bothered but then I did not have a sign on my car saying, 'This Is U. S. Tate, NAACP Regional Counsel'," he related.

"I do now know who organized the mob action and so I can not say it was the WCC (White Citizens Council) or some other pro-segregation group. But all of the Mansfield stores were closed and employes given the day off to join the mob.

"A circus atmosphere prevailed. Soft drink stands had been set up. A lot of the people there did not really know what it was all about. They had been told to gather and they did.

"After Tennessee's Governor Clement made a forthright stand in handling a like situation and Governor Shivers did not, the white newspapers, who had been having a field day, discovered that the reputation of the state was being damaged and toned down their treatment.

"But, even at that, a vocal minority of ruthless people is being encouraged by the silent majority who are actually against such methods.

"Our task is to pay our poll tax and vote so that we will not be burdened with men of such questionable character as Shivers and Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd. We have an added task of convincing those among us who still do not believe that we are citizens of this country and have a right and obligation to determine its destiny," he asserted.

■

ATTY. FRANCIS WILLIAMS, Houston NAACP president, was not concerned about danger to himself after a cross was burned in front of a church next door to his residence.

Shivers Defends Calling Troops in Mansfield

AUSTIN, Sept. 7 (AP).—Gov. Allan Shivers told a news conference yesterday the "quietness at Mansfield" proves he was right in ordering Texas Rangers to the mob-threatened town.

"I did what I thought was best to preserve peace and order and to protect law-abiding citizens," the Governor said.

"That order was not issued in defiance to anyone. It was just a State order for law and order."

At President Eisenhower's news conference Wednesday the President was asked if Gov. Shivers action ordering out the Rangers could be considered in defiance of the Supreme Court integration order. The President said he did not know the circumstances.

Crowds Gathered at School

Gov. Shivers ordered the Rangers to Mansfield last Friday after angry crowds gathered on the high school grounds to prevent Negroes from enrolling at the high school, which Federal courts had ordered integrated.

Gov. Shivers also suggested to the Mansfield school board that it transfer out of the school district any student, white or colored, whose presence might cause violence.

A notice filed yesterday in United States District Court at Fort Worth set September 17 for three officials of the Mansfield independent school district to appear and give oral depositions under oath regarding the failure of colored students to register.

L. Clifford Davis, attorney for the Negro students, filed the notice. He declined comment when asked whether he expects to use the depositions in further legal steps to show that the district and its officials should be held in contempt of court.

School Continues Quiet

For the second successive day all was peaceful at the Mansfield High School.

Gov. Shivers told his news conference:

"I believe my orders proved to be a wise action by the quietness at Mansfield now, particularly as compared to the Tennessee situation which is still in an uproar.

"Paid agitators are causing these situations, not school officials or the school kids. Unfortunately there are a good many white people in the NAACP who furnish finances and do most of the agitating."

5 Arrested Following 'Near Riot'

Journal & Guide
Sat. 5-12-56
Norfolk, Va.

Spokesmen Deny That Race Tension Caused Bottle-Tossing Fray

P.1

Special to Journal and Guide

ROANOKE, Va. — Near panic gripped some 3,000 colored dancers on the floor of the local American Legion auditorium late Friday night when liquor and soda pop bottles began to rain out of the balcony occupied by 1,000 white spectators.

Before the downpour of bottles had stopped and before the huge auditorium could be evacuated several people of both races had sustained cuts and bruises, none of them considered serious.

• • •

A DANCE attraction billed as "The Second Annual Coronation Ball" and featuring the "Greatest Rhythm and Blues of '56", a package show headed by Ruth Brown, drew a capacity crowd to the auditorium.

As is the local custom when a "colored" attraction is being held, white spectators took seats in the balcony, and for three hours dancers on the floor and spectators obviously enjoyed the presentation from the stage.

• • •

JUST A FEW minutes before the end of the affair, however, one bottle was hurled out of the balcony. In quick succession, other bottles plummeted down upon the heads of the dancers and the panic resulted.

Police officers, including special policemen and all officers available, were rushed to the auditorium and within a half-hour, the building was evacuated.

• • •

FIVE PERSONS, including three Negroes and two white men, one a Virginia Polytechnic Institute student, were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. The VPI student, reportedly, was given medical treatment at a local hospital before being booked.

Shortly after the affair at the auditorium, altercations occurred between white and colored motorists in a colored neighborhood and later, at the hotel to which performers in the show had retired, another fray was reported.

• • •

LOCAL police officers and outstanding citizens concur, however, that no racial tenseness exists here and that what happened at the auditorium was not caused by "interracial feeling". Police department spokesmen said that the custom here is to seat colored spectators in the balcony at "white" events and to reserve the balcony for white spectators at "colored" affairs.

"The system has worked heretofore," a Negro civic leader told the Guide, "and we feel that what occurred Friday will do little to change it. There's no tenseness here. Friday's affair was not precipitated. It was a case of a drunk endangering the lives of hundreds of people and should not recur."